U.S. PUBLIC OPINION About Nuclear Energy March 2010

AND

TRENDS

National Tracking Survey by Bisconti Research, Inc.
With GfK Roper

March 18-21, 2010

for
Nuclear Energy Institute

by
BISCONTI RESEARCH, INC.

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TABLE of CONTENTS

	Page
Notes about the Survey and Report	3
Summary and Observations	5
Detailed Findings	10
Importance of Nuclear Energy	11
Opinions about License Renewal and New Plants	13
Favorability to Nuclear Energy	17
 Acceptability of New Reactor at Nearest Plant Site 	21
 Jobs, The Economy, Energy, and the Environment 	23
 Air Pollution, Global Climate Change, and Global Warming 	24
Branding: Association of Benefits with Nuclear Energy	25
Nuclear Energy in the Low-Carbon Mix	29
Nuclear Power Plant Safety	32
 Awareness of Hearing or Reading about Nuclear Energy Topics in Past Year 	35
Used Fuel Management	40
 Who Supports Building More Nuclear Power Plants? 	43
Opinions of Demographic Groups	45
• Gender	46
• Age	49
• Education	53
Political Affiliation	55
• Region	59
 Proximity To and Familiarity With Nuclear Power Plants 	64
Leadership Groups	65
Tracking Questions: Demographic Trends	66
All Questions: Demographics and Trends	72
Questionnaire	130

Notes about the Survey and Report

Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) sponsored a national public opinion survey March 18-21, 2010, through a continuing program of research on attitudes toward nuclear energy. Bisconti Research, Inc. conducted the survey, with interviews and data tabulations by GfK Roper.

The March survey and trends are based on telephone interviews with nationally representative samples of 1,000 U.S. adults age 18 and older. The margin of error in these surveys is plus or minus three percentage points.

Trends on some of the questions go back 27 years. Some questions are newer, and some were asked for the first time in this survey. The questionnaire with the exact order and wording of questions is at the end of the report.

This report includes:

- Summary and observations,
- Key tables and graphs,
- Demographic segment differences,
- Detailed tables with updated trend data for all questions in the order in which they were asked on the questionnaire, and
- The questionnaire with percentages.

Numbers may not add exactly to 100% due to rounding; decimal points are not shown. A number that is less than half a percent is shown as <1.

The NEI-sponsored research provides a unique database on attitudes toward nuclear energy. It is the only source of long-term trend data on the wide variety of questions that are needed to measure and fully understand the different facets of public opinion about nuclear energy.

Various recent surveys have asked one or two questions about nuclear energy in different contexts and using different wording. Results are shown on the next page for questions from these different surveys about building more nuclear power plants.

Polls on Building New Nuclear Power Plants 2008-2010

A large number of recent national polls, asking different questions and in different question contexts found majority public support for building new nuclear power plants:

- 53 percent said that we should build more nuclear power plants; 31 percent said we should not (NBC News/Wall Street Journal August 2008).
- 51 percent favored building more nuclear power plants as a way to reduce the country's dependence on foreign oil; 41 percent opposed (Fox News/Opinion Dynamics June 2008).
- 67 percent supported building more nuclear power plants in the U.S.; 23 percent opposed (Zogby May 2008).
- 53 percent said they would support the construction of new nuclear power plants to meet future electric power needs; 36 percent opposed (Deloitte/ICR 2008).
- 57 percent supported building new nuclear power plants to generate electricity, knowing that "nuclear power is one of the energy sources, like wind and solar energy, that doesn't contribute to global warming;" 34 percent opposed (Moore Information April 2008).
- 59 percent agreed that we should definitely build more nuclear power plants in the future, while 39 percent disagreed and 3 percent were unsure (Bisconti Research for NEI April 2008).
- 69 percent agreed that we should definitely build more nuclear power plants in the future, while 29 percent disagreed and 2 percent were unsure (Bisconti Research for NEI September 2008).
- 61 percent supported building more nuclear power plants and 39 percent opposed; 23
 percent strongly supported building more nuclear power plants and 15 percent strongly
 opposed (Yale Project on Climate Change and George Mason University Center for Global
 Climate Change Communication September-October 2008)
- 55 percent of likely voters agreed that more nuclear power plants should be built in the U.S., 29 percent disagreed and 15 percent were unsure (Rasmussen January 2009).
- 57 percent of Americans approved of building more nuclear power plants to generate electricity, while 34 percent opposed and 9 percent were unsure (CBS News/New York Times January 2009).
- 62 percent agreed that we should definitely build more nuclear power plants in the future, while 35 percent disagreed and 3 percent were unsure (Bisconti Research for NEI March 2009).
- 59 percent agreed that we should definitely build more nuclear power plants in the future, while 38 percent disagreed and 3 percent were unsure (Bisconti Research for NEI September 2009).
- 52 percent favored the government promoting the increased use of nuclear energy (a record high level for this question); 41 percent opposed, from a list of energy options (Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, February 2010).

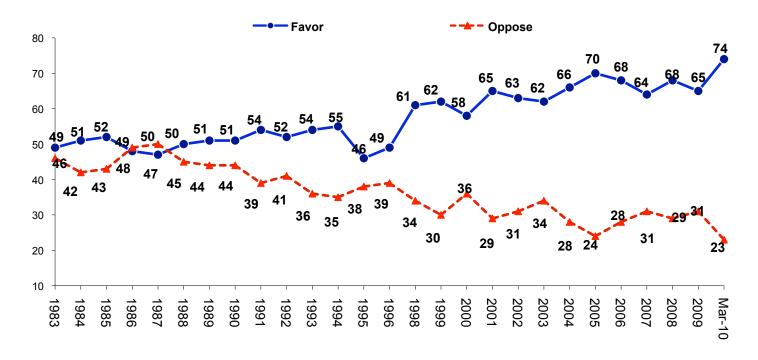
Summary and Observations

NEI's national public opinion tracking survey conducted March 18-21 finds record-high levels of public support for nuclear energy and for building new nuclear power plants. Three out of four Americans now say they favor nuclear energy (74 percent, tied with a previous high point in September 2008). Also, 70 percent believe that "we should definitely build more nuclear power plants in the future," and 77 percent would find it acceptable to add a new reactor at the site of the nearest nuclear power plant that is already operating. This record-high support coincides with the government's award of the first loan guarantee for new reactors and strong statements about the need for more nuclear power plants from national leaders, including President Obama.

The March survey was sponsored by Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) and conducted by Bisconti Research Inc. with GfK Roper. A nationally representative sample of 1,000 U.S. adults was interviewed by telephone, with a margin of error of plus or minus three percentage points. The questionnaire with answers is at the back of this report.

Percent Who Favor and Oppose Nuclear Energy: Annual Averages Until 2010

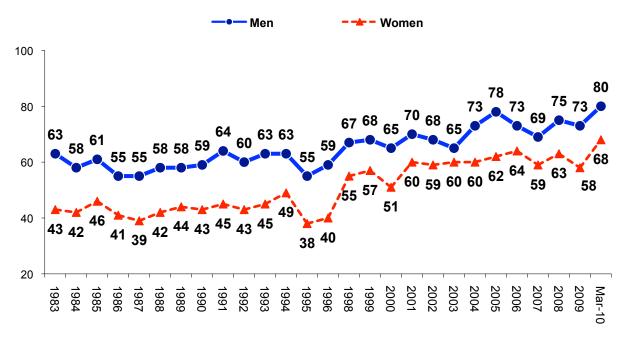
"Do you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the use of nuclear energy as one of the ways to provide electricity in the United States?"



In March 2010, those who strongly favor nuclear energy outnumber those who are strongly opposed by more than three to one—33 percent strongly favor compared with 10 percent who are strongly opposed.

High support was registered among both men and women, although a gender gap still persists; 80 percent of men and 68 percent of women favor nuclear energy.

Percent of Men and Women Who Favor Nuclear Energy: Annual Averages Until 2010



The record-high 77 percent who said that a new reactor would be acceptable at the nearest nuclear power plant site reflects increases in all regions. Regional acceptability numbers are:

South 80%Midwest 79%Northeast 73%West 72%

Support for definitely building more nuclear power plants in the future has increased dramatically in recent years—up from 47 percent in 1998, when the question was first asked, to 70 percent today. That's an increase of 23 percentage points.

Other findings of the survey show continuing high levels of support for renewing the licenses of existing nuclear power plants and for preparing to build more nuclear power plants in the future:

- 87 percent believe that nuclear energy will play an important role in meeting this nation's electricity needs in the years ahead;
- 87 percent support license renewal for nuclear power plants that continue to meet federal safety standards; and
- 84 percent believe that electric utilities should prepare now so that new nuclear power plants could be built if needed in the next decade.

The survey found that the public is far more concerned about job creation and economic growth than energy and the environment at the present time. Moreover, air pollution is a greater concern than global climate change (although some care very much about the latter). Nevertheless, there is broad support for actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions:

- 80 percent agreed that carbon-free nuclear energy should be expanded as one way to reduce greenhouse gases and prevent global climate change.
- 84 percent agreed that we should take advantage of all low-carbon energy sources, including nuclear, hydro, and renewable energy, to produce the electricity we need while limiting greenhouse gas emissions.
- 72 percent agreed that the federal government should jump-start investment in solar, wind, advanced-design nuclear power plants or other energy technology that reduces greenhouse gases.

Support on the first two items has remained steady. But fewer this year than last year support federal government loans. That change may be attributed to growing concern about federal government intervention and/or skepticism about climate change. Groups supporting loan guarantees to jump-start investment in the technologies that reduce greenhouse gases include 85 percent of Democrats, 71 percent of Independents, and just 57 percent of Republicans.

Nuclear Energy in the News

The growth in favorable attitudes toward nuclear energy may result from the recent buzz about the need for this energy source. Majorities of the public reported hearing positive news about nuclear energy during the past year:

- Using nuclear energy to reduce America's dependence on foreign oil (65 percent)
- The need to build more nuclear power plants in the U.S. (59 percent)
- Clean air benefits of nuclear energy (54 percent)
- Using nuclear energy to grow the economy and create jobs (50 percent)

Also, more than one in four Americans (27 percent) recalled hearing that the federal government awarded a loan guarantee for building new nuclear power plants. That number is remarkable considering the many news stories the public hears in any given day. In announcing the award, President Obama spoke strongly about the need for more nuclear power plants, consistent with statements in his State of the Union address.

Perceptions about Who Supports Building More Nuclear Power Plants

This attention to the President's statements about who supports building more nuclear power may be a reason why more people think President Obama supports building more nuclear power plants than think the Republicans or Democrats in Congress do so. Half (50 percent) think that President Obama supports building more nuclear power plants, 29 percent think he is opposed, and 21 percent are not sure. Forty—six percent believe that Republicans in Congress support building more nuclear power plants, and 37 percent believe that Democrats in Congress are supportive.

As observed in the past, Democrats and Republicans each believe their representatives support new nuclear plants more than representatives of the other party.

Percent Saying Each Supports Building More Nuclear Power Plants, by Political Party

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
President Obama	<u>61</u>	43	50
Democrats in Congress	<u>48</u>	30	35
Republicans in Congress	39	<u>58</u>	49

NEI surveys have shown that only a minority of the public perceives that the American public supports nuclear energy, even when a large majority actually is in favor—a clear perception gap. In this survey, 42 percent believe the public supports building more nuclear power plants, 44 percent believe that the public is opposed, and 14 percent are unsure. This perception contrasts with the 70 percent of the public who support definitely building more nuclear power plants.

Greater Public Confidence in Nuclear Power Plant Safety

The public is increasingly comfortable with nuclear energy and confident in its safety. In 1984, 35 percent gave high ratings to the safety of nuclear power plants on a 1-to-7 scale; today that number is 73 percent—more than double. Also, 82 percent agree that U.S. nuclear power plants are "safe and secure."

In a Bisconti Research-GfK Roper survey one year ago, on the 30th anniversary of the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant in Pennsylvania, 83 percent said they believed that nuclear power plants have become safer since that time, including 46 percent who thought that they have become a lot safer.

Public Supports Off-Site Storage and Recycling of Used Nuclear Fuel Rods

The public is more comfortable with off-site than on-site storage of used nuclear fuel rods. While 59 percent agree that used nuclear fuel rods can be stored safely and securely at nuclear energy plants, 81 percent believe that the federal government should store used nuclear fuel rods at a secure storage facility away from the nuclear energy plants sites until a permanent disposal facility is ready.

Knowing that the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has determined that used nuclear fuel rods can be stored safely and securely at nuclear energy plants for 100 years increases comfort with on-site storage only slightly.

Most (79 percent) favor recycling used nuclear fuel rods to make more electricity and reduce the amount of waste that has to be disposed of. Knowing that a panel of independent experts recommended recycling used nuclear fuel rods increases support, but support is already very high without mention of expert backing.

Other Polls Also Show Growing Support

These findings are consistent with recent polls showing growing public support for nuclear energy. This February, Pew Research Center found record-high support for the federal government promoting the increased use of nuclear energy. In March, Gallup also reported record-high favorable attitudes toward nuclear energy. While the trends are the same, favorability as measured by Gallup (62 percent) is lower than the Bisconti Research-GfK Roper results on the same question (74 percent) because of question context. Gallup asks opinions first about energy and the environment. The Bisconti Research-GfK Roper surveys ask opinions first about nuclear power plant license renewal and building more nuclear power plants. Because attitudes toward nuclear energy are not firmly fixed, the question context makes a difference.

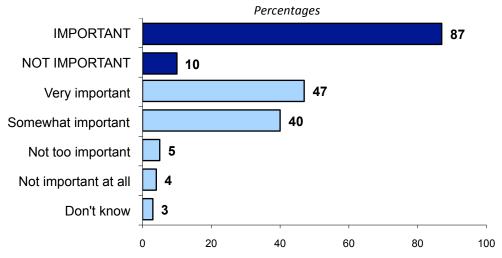
DETAILED FINDINGS

Importance of Nuclear Energy

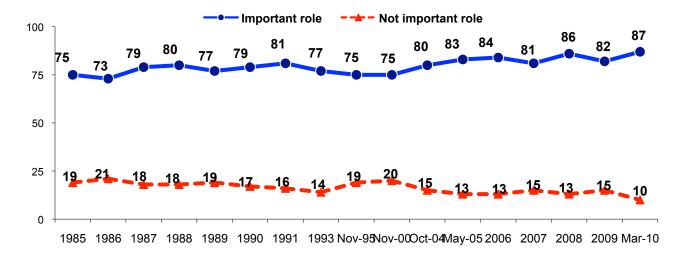
A record-high 87 percent believe that nuclear energy will play a very or somewhat important role in meeting the nation's electricity needs in the years ahead; only 10 percent disagree. The percent who believe nuclear energy will play a <u>very</u> important role (47 percent) is respectable but not at its highest point. The lowest points were after the industry withdrew its national advertising presence and before the recent attention to nuclear energy in policy circles and the media.

Importance of Nuclear Energy

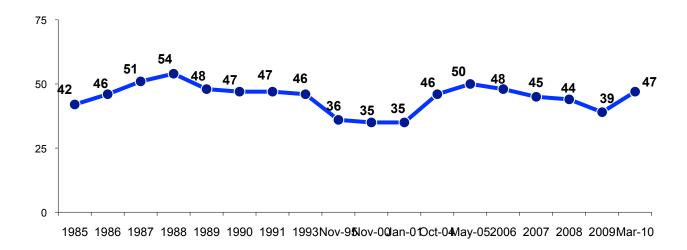
"How important do you think nuclear energy will be in meeting this nation's electricity needs in the years ahead? Do you think nuclear energy will be very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all?"



Percent Saying Nuclear Energy Will Play
Important Role/Not Important Role - Annual Averages to 1993



Percent Saying Nuclear Energy Will Play Very Important Role - Annual Averages to 1993



Opinions about License Renewal and New Plants

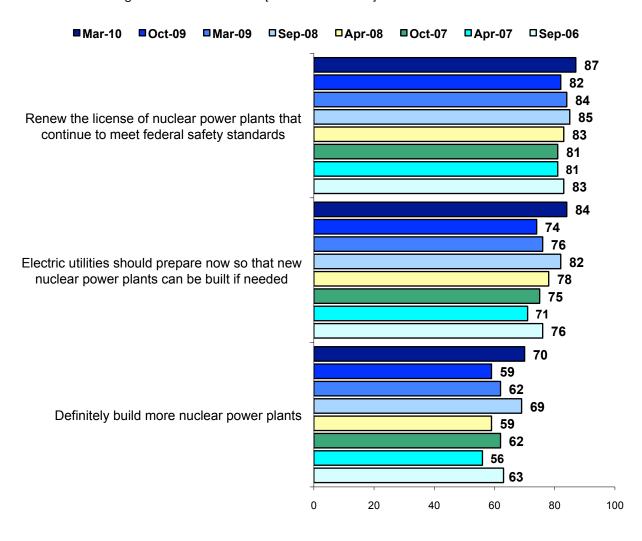
Large majorities support license renewal and building more nuclear power plants:

- 87 percent agree that we should renew the license of nuclear power plants that continue to meet federal safety standards.
- 84 percent agree that electric utilities should prepare now so that new nuclear power plants can be built if needed.
- 70 percent agree that we should definitely build more nuclear power plants in the future.

Most notable is the change in support for definitely building more nuclear power plants in the future—up from 47 percent in 1998, when the question was first asked, to 70 percent today. That's an increase of 23 percentage points.

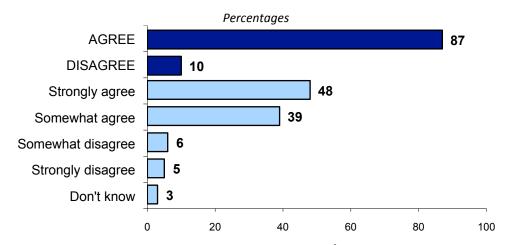
Percent Agree with Statements about Nuclear Power License Renewal and New Plants

"Please tell me if you personally <u>strongly agree</u>, <u>somewhat agree</u>, <u>somewhat disagree</u>, or <u>strongly disagree</u> with the following statements. How about [READ LIST. ROTATE]..."

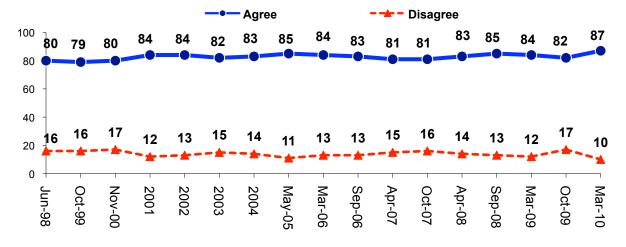


Support for Nuclear Power Plant License Renewal

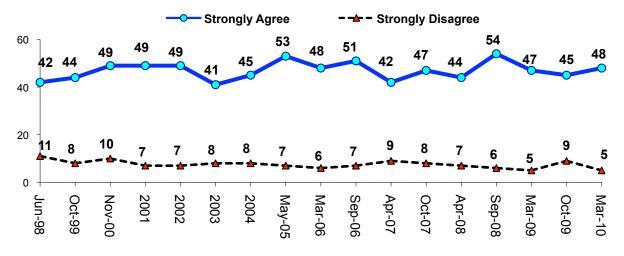
"Please tell me if you personally strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statement: When their original operating license expires, we should renew the license of nuclear power plants that continue to meet federal safety standards."



License Renewal: Percent Agree/Disagree



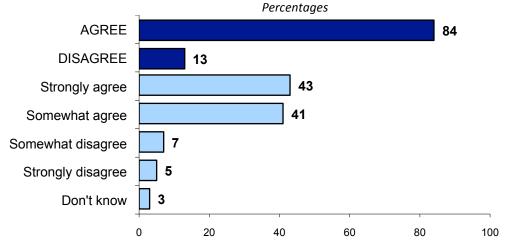
License Renewal: Trend in Percent Strongly Agree/Strongly Disagree



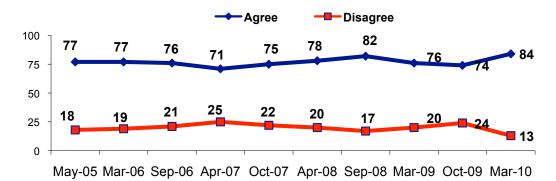
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Support for Electric Utilities Preparing Now So New Nuclear Power Plants Could be Built if Needed in the Next Decade

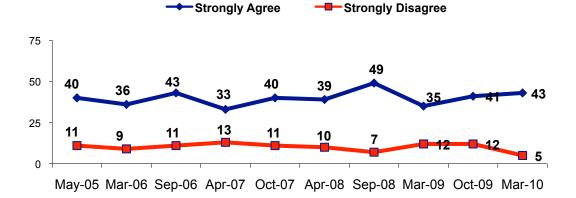
"Please tell me if you personally strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statement: Electric utilities should prepare now so that new nuclear power plants could be built if needed in the next decade."



Support for Electric Utilities Preparing Now
So New Nuclear Power Plants Could be Built if Needed in the Next Decade:
Percent Agree/Disagree

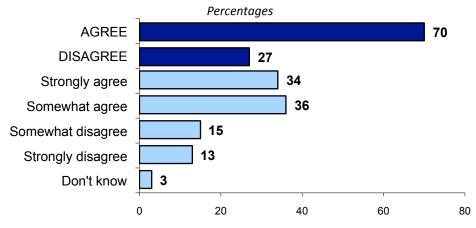


Prepare Now to Build if Needed: Percent Strongly Agree/Disagree

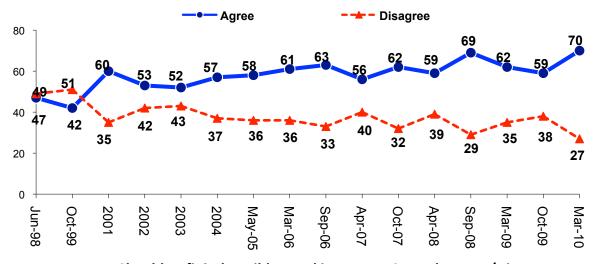


Support for Definitely Building More Nuclear Power Plants

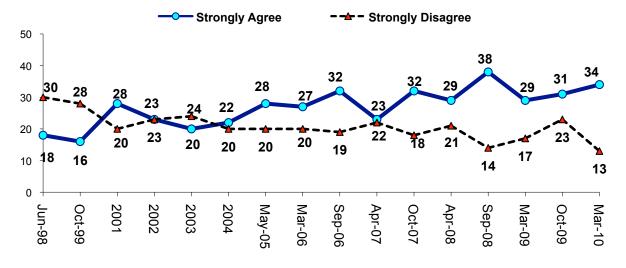
"Please tell me if you personally strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statement: We should definitely build more nuclear power plants in the future."



Definitely Build: Percent Agree/Disagree



We Should Definitely Build: Trend in Percent Strongly Agree/Disagree



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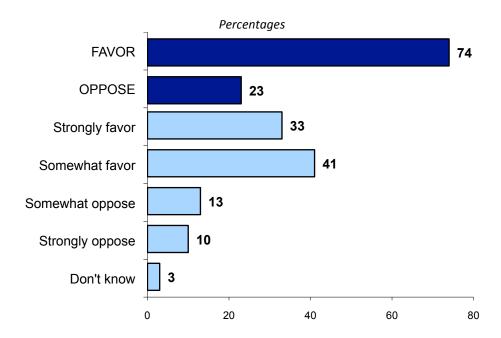
Favorability to Nuclear Energy

As of March, 74 percent favor the use of nuclear energy as one of the ways to provide electricity in the United States, and 23 percent are opposed. The 74 percent figure is tied with the previous high in September 2008. Those who <u>strongly favor</u> nuclear energy (33 percent) outnumber those who <u>strongly oppose</u> (10 percent) by more than three to one.

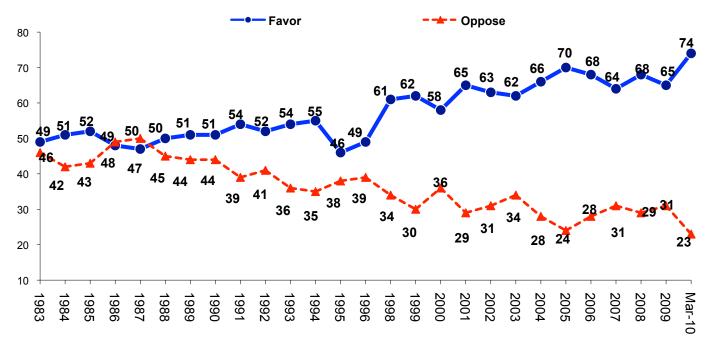
Since the question was first asked in 1983, Americans in favor of nuclear energy increased from 49 percent to 74 percent (up 25 percentage points). Those opposed dropped from 46 percent to 23 percent (down 23 percentage points).

Favorability to the Use of Nuclear Energy for Electricity

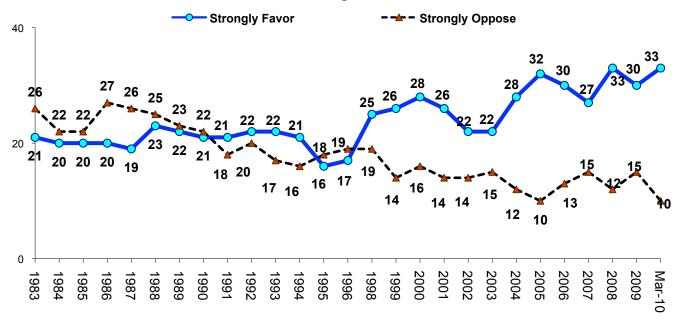
"Overall, do you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the use of nuclear energy as one of the ways to provide electricity in the United States?"



Percent Who Favor and Oppose Nuclear Energy: Annual Averages 1983 to 2010



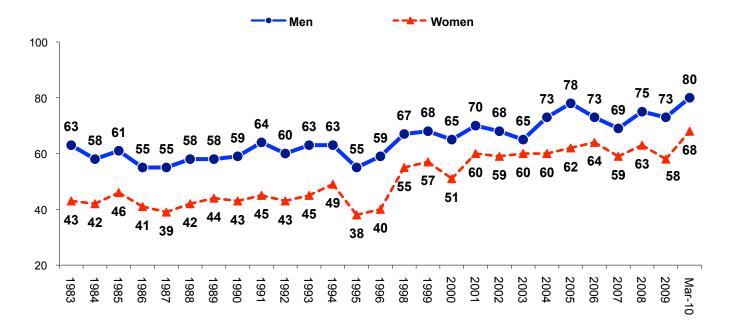
Percent Who <u>Strongly</u> Favor and <u>Strongly</u> Oppose Nuclear Energy: Annual Averages 1983 to 2010



Gender and Other Demographics Associated with Favorability

High support was registered among both men and women, although a gender gap still persists; 80 percent of men and 68 percent of women favor nuclear energy.

Percent of Men and Women Who Favor Use of Nuclear Energy: Annual Averages 1983 to 2010



As the detailed table on the next page shows, high levels of favorability were measured among all subgroups examined, including 77 percent of Influentials—those persons who take actions like writing a letter to the editor—and 81 percent of those who had visited a nuclear power plant or energy education center at a plant. The lowest percentages are found among women age 18 to 34 (62 percent) and women Democrats (63 percent). Women Democrats increased their support from 43 percent in October 2009 to 63 percent this March (+20 percentage points). In general, age, education, and political party affiliation continue to be related to support for nuclear energy, but the differences are much smaller than in the past:

% Favor nuclear energy:

18 to 34	66
35 to 49	81
50+	76
College grad	84
Not college grad	70
Democrat	66
Independent	75
Republican	83

Percent Favor Nuclear Energy: Subgroups

"Overall, do you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the use of nuclear energy as one of the ways to provide electricity in the United States?"

All adults 74 Men 80 Women 68 Age:
Women 68 Age: 66 I8-34 66 Men 70 Women 62 35-49 81 Men 90 Women 73 50+ 76 Men 82 Women 70 College graduates 84 Men 89 Women 78 Not college graduates 70 Men 76 Women 76 Women 66
Age: 18-34 66 Men 70 Women 62 35-49 81 Men 90 Women 73 50+ 76 Men 82 Women 70 College graduates 84 Men 89 Women 78 Not college graduates 70 Men 76 Women 76 Women 66
18-34 66 Men 70 Women 62 35-49 81 Men 90 Women 73 50+ 76 Men 82 Women 70 College graduates 84 Men 89 Women 78 Not college graduates 70 Men 76 Women 76 Women 66
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Women78Not college graduates70Men76Women66
Not college graduates70Men76Women66
Men 76 Women 66
Northeast 72
Northeast 73
Midwest 80
South 75
West 67
Nuclear power plant in state 78
Electric company operates nuclear plant 80
Visited NPP/info center 81
Opinion leader 74
Environmentalist 72
Registered voter 75
Democrat 66
Men 70
Women 63
Republican 83
Men 93
Women 76
Independent 75
Men 82
Women 66
Influentials 77

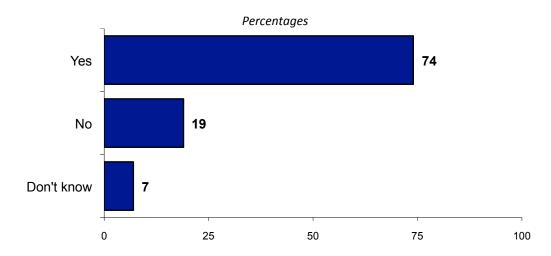
Acceptability of New Reactor at Nearest Plant Site

More than three-fourths (77 percent) said that a new reactor would be acceptable at the nearest nuclear power plant site, if a new power plant were needed. This too is a record-high number. Acceptability of a new reactor at the nearest site has increased in all regions:

South 80%
 Midwest 79%
 Northeast 73%
 West 72%

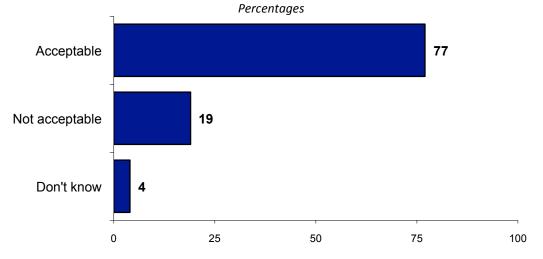
Location Makes a Difference

"Would new nuclear power plants be more acceptable to you if you knew the plants would be added at sites where current nuclear power plants are already operating?"



Acceptability of Adding a New Reactor Next to Nearest Operating Nuclear Power Plant

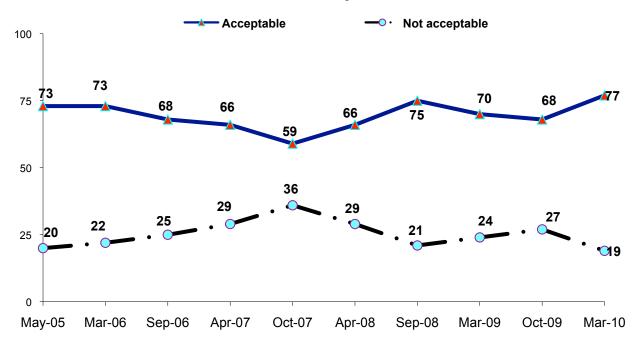
"If a new power plant were needed to supply electricity, would it be <u>acceptable</u> to you or <u>not acceptable</u> to you to add a new reactor at the site of the nearest nuclear power plant that is already operating?"



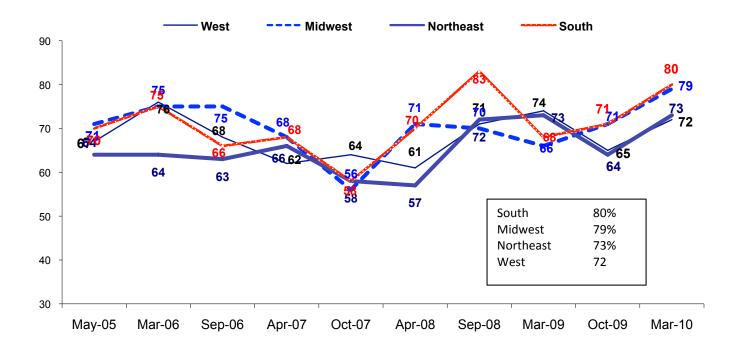
Acceptability of Adding a New Reactor Next to Nearest Operating Nuclear Power Plant

"If a new power plant were needed to supply electricity, would it be acceptable to you or not acceptable to you to add a new reactor at the site of the nearest nuclear power plant that is already operating?"

Percentages



Trend by Region: Percent Saying Acceptable to Add A New Reactor Next to Nearest Operating Nuclear Power Plant



Jobs, The Economy, Energy, and the Environment

Jobs and economic issues are of greater concern to the public than energy and the environment at the present time. Job creation is an increasingly dominant public concern. This March, 41 percent selected job creation as the most important of five issues, compared with 32 percent in March 2009. In contrast, only 15 percent selected global warming as most important, and seven percent selected air pollution.

Most Important Concerns

"Which of the following items seems most important to you... And which one of the remaining items seems second most important to you?" Percentages

	First In	First or Second	
	Importance	In Importance	
Job creation	41	64	
Economic growth	23	48	
Energy independence	14	39	
Global warming	15	25	
Air pollution	7	22	

	First in Importance		
	March	March	
	2009	2010	
Job creation	32	41	
Economic growth	26	23	
Energy independence	20	14	
Global warming	14	15	
Air pollution	7	7	

Jobs are the number one concern for men and women of the three major political parties. Among women, jobs lead by an especially wide margin. Global warming is of greater concern to women Democrats than other groups; they are the only group who selected global warming as a greater concern than economic growth. Relatively many Republican men and Independent men selected energy independence as one of the top two concerns.

Top Two Concerns, by Political Party and Gender

Percentages

	Democrats		Republicans		Independents	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Job creation	57	66	62	81	65	67
Economic growth	46	35	61	64	47	44
Energy independence	37	22	55	31	50	38
Global warming	28	43	8	16	19	25
Air pollution	31	31	12	7	19	22

Air Pollution, Global Climate Change, and Global Warming

Air pollution continues to be a greater concern than global warming or global climate change. Republicans and Independents decisively pick air pollution over global warming or climate change, while Democrats are divided on which is more important. In October 2009, more Democrats were concerned about global warming or climate change than air pollution, and now they are about even.

Communications about climate change or global warming will appeal to a broader audience if air pollution is part of the message.

Air Pollution Greater Concern than Climate Change/Global Warming

"Which concerns you more..." Percentages

Split sample version A	October 2009	March 2010
Air pollution	57	60
Global climate change	40	35
(Don't know)	4	5
Split sample version B		
Air pollution	57	63
Global warming	38	33
(Don't know)	6	4

Greatest Environmental Concern, by Political Party

[&]quot;Which concerns you more..." Percentages

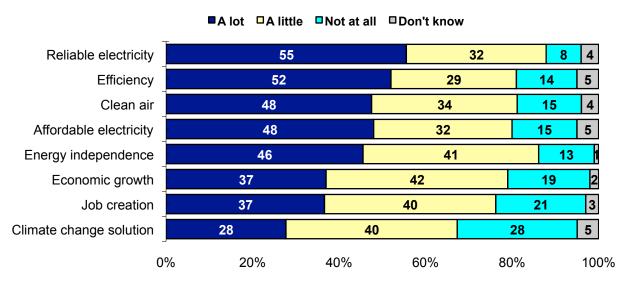
	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Split sample version A			
Air pollution	49	74	63
Global climate change	49	24	28
(Don't know)	1	2	10
Split sample version B			
Air pollution	52	84	61
Global warming	47	14	33
(Don't know)	1	3	7

Branding: Association of Benefits with Nuclear Energy

Majorities associate nuclear energy to some degree with eight branding attributes. The closest associations are with reliable electricity, efficiency, clean air, affordable electricity and energy independence. Despite efforts to position nuclear energy as a climate change solution, only 28 percent associate nuclear energy a lot as a solution—which may be partly due to uncertainty about climate change. Also, trends seen on the next pages do not show steady improvement on these branding measures.

Association of Nuclear Energy with Benefits: March 2010

"Do you associate nuclear energy a lot, a little, or not at all with..." Percentages

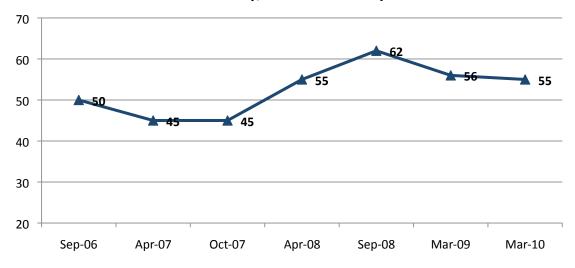


Political party differences suggest that Republicans view nuclear energy more through the lens of energy security, whereas Democrats are giving more consideration to nuclear energy's environmental and economic/jobs contributions. More Democrats than Republicans associate nuclear energy "a lot" with clean air—52 percent of Democrats compared with only 30 percent of Republicans. More Democrats than Republicans also associate nuclear energy "a lot" with a solution to climate change (37 percent to 20 percent), job creation (43 percent to 32 percent), and economic growth (42 percent to 27 percent). Instead, fewer Democrats than Republicans and Independents associate nuclear energy "a lot" with energy independence. Persons with all political views associate nuclear energy closely with reliability and efficiency.

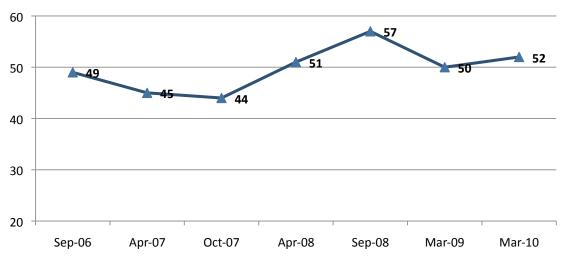
Percent Associate Nuclear Energy a Lot with Positive Attributes, by Political Party

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Reliable electricity	53	53	54
Efficiency	52	54	49
Clean air	52	30	51
Affordable electricity	42	48	52
Energy independence	37	47	48
Job creation	43	32	34
Economic growth	42	27	35
Climate change solution	37	20	25

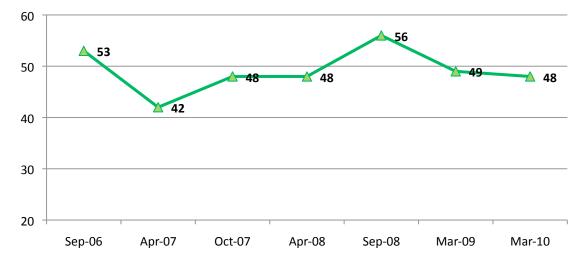
Reliability/Reliable Electricity



Efficiency

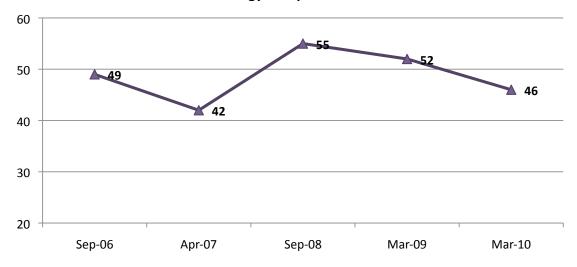


Clean Air

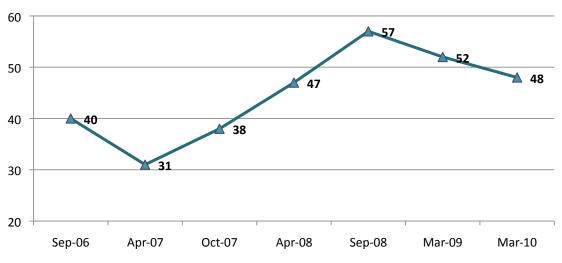


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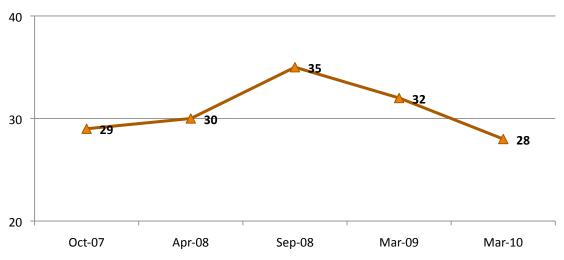
Energy Independence



Affordability/Affordable Electricity

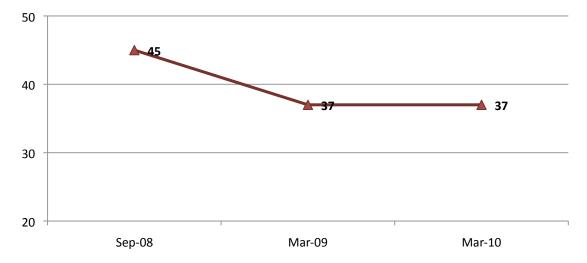


(Global) Climate Change Solution



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Economic Growth



Nuclear Energy in the Low-Carbon Mix

Even while environmental concerns take a back seat to jobs and the economy, Americans still overwhelmingly support the use of carbon-free energy:

- 84 percent agree that we should take advantage of all low-carbon energy sources, including nuclear, hydro, and renewable energy, to produce the electricity we need while limiting greenhouse gas emissions.
- 80 percent agree that carbon-free nuclear energy should be expanded as one way to reduce greenhouse gases and prevent global climate change.
- 72 percent agree that the federal government should provide guaranteed loans to companies to jump-start investment in solar, wind, advanced-design nuclear power plants or other energy technology that reduces greenhouse gases.

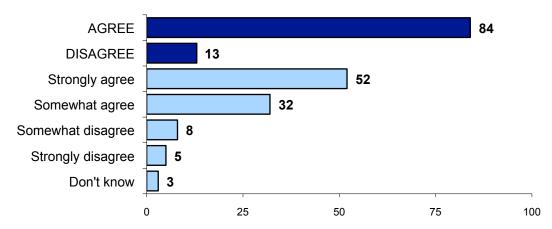
Support on the first two items has remained steady. But fewer this year than last year support federal government loans. That change may be attributed to growing concern about federal government intervention and/or skepticism about climate change. Groups supporting loan guarantees to jump-start investment in the technologies that reduce greenhouse gases include 85 percent of Democrats, 71 percent of Independents, and just 57 percent of Republicans.

Agreement with Statements about Nuclear Energy as Clean Air and Carbon-Free Energy

"Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements."

Percentages

• We should take advantage of all low-carbon energy sources, including nuclear, hydro, and renewable energy, to produce the electricity we need while limiting greenhouse gas emissions.



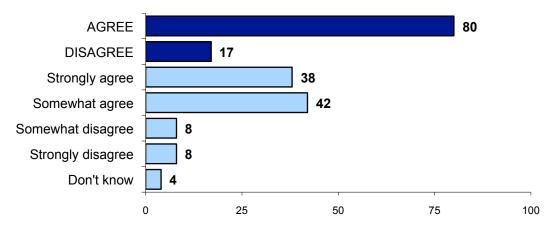
We should take advantage of all low-carbon energy sources, including nuclear, hydro, and renewable energy, to produce the electricity we need while limiting greenhouse gas emissions.

	April 2007	April 2008	September 2008	March 2009	October 2009	March 2010
Agree	85	84	89	89	84	84
Disagree	13	14	8	9	13	13
Strongly agree	51	53	58	55	52	52
Somewhat agree	33	31	32	34	33	32
Somewhat disagree	7	8	5	5	7	8
Strongly disagree	6	7	3	5	6	5
Don't know	3	2	2	2	3	3

[&]quot;Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements."

Percentages

 Carbon-free nuclear energy should be expanded as one way to reduce greenhouse gases and prevent global climate change



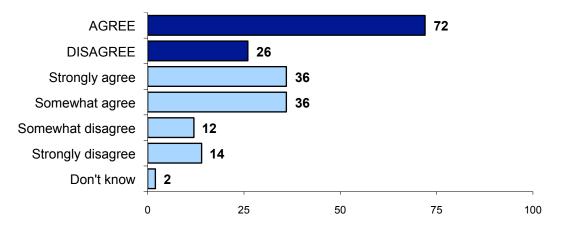
Carbon-free (emission-free*) nuclear energy should be expanded as one way to reduce greenhouse gases and prevent global climate change.

	Percentages				
	March	October	March		
	2009	2009*	2010		
Agree	82	75	80		
Disagree	15	20	17		
Strongly agree	45	41	38		
Somewhat agree	37	34	42		
Somewhat disagree	8	9	8		
Strongly disagree	8	11	8		
Don't know	3	4	4		

"Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements."

Percentages

 The federal government should provide guaranteed loans to companies to jump-start investment in solar, wind, advanced-design nuclear power plants or other energy technology that reduces greenhouse gases



The federal government should provide guaranteed loans to companies to jump-start investment in solar, wind, advanced-design nuclear power plants or other energy technology that reduces greenhouse gases

	Perce	Percentages	
	March	March	
	2009	2010	
Agree	81	72	
Disagree	17	26	
Strongly agree	46	36	
Somewhat agree	35	36	
Somewhat disagree	8	12	
Strongly disagree	9	14	
Don't know	2	2	

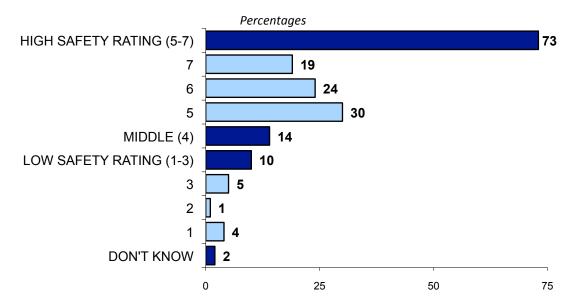
Nuclear Power Plant Safety

The public is increasingly comfortable with nuclear energy and confident in its safety. In 1984, 35 percent gave high ratings to the safety of nuclear power plants on a 1-to-7 scale; today that number is 73 percent—more than double. Also, 82 percent agree that U.S. nuclear power plants are "safe and secure," an all-time high.

In a Bisconti Research-GfK Roper survey one year ago, on the 30th anniversary of the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant in Pennsylvania, 83 percent said they believed that nuclear power plants have become safer since that time, including 46 percent who thought that they have become a lot safer.

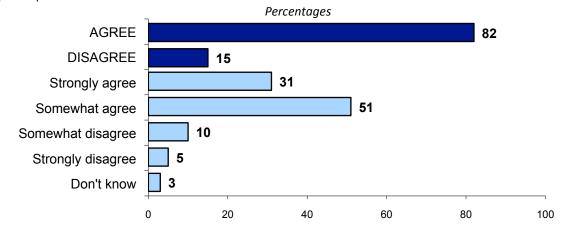
Perceived Safety of Nuclear Power Plants

"Thinking about the nuclear power plants that are operating now, how safe do you regard these plants? Please think of a scale from "1" to "7," where "1" means "very unsafe" and "7" means "very safe." The safer you think they are, the higher the number you would give."



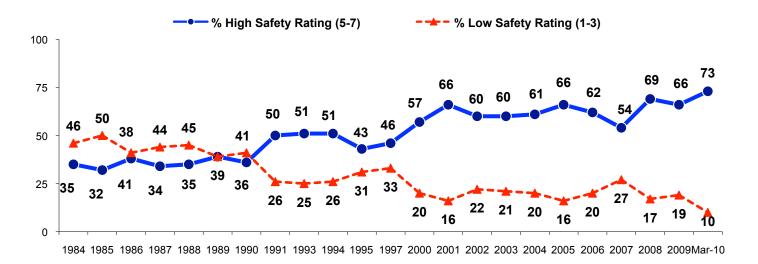
Perceived Safety and Security of Today's Nuclear Power Plants

"And do you <u>strongly agree</u>, <u>somewhat agree</u>, <u>somewhat disagree</u>, or <u>strongly disagree</u> that today's nuclear power plants are safe and secure?"

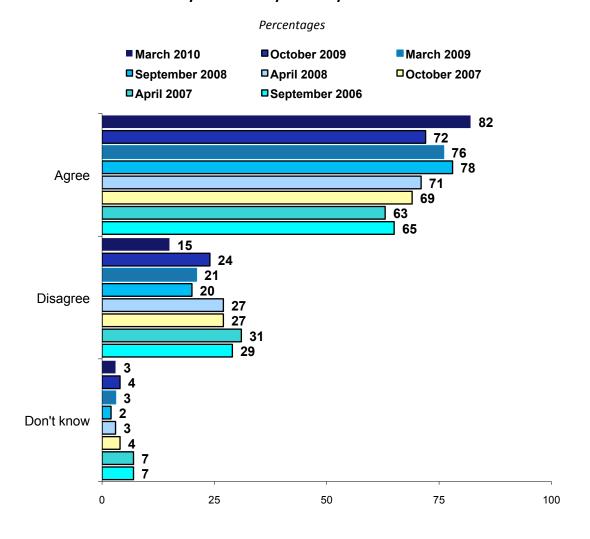


Perceived Safety of Nuclear Power Plants—Annual Averages Until 2010

Percentages



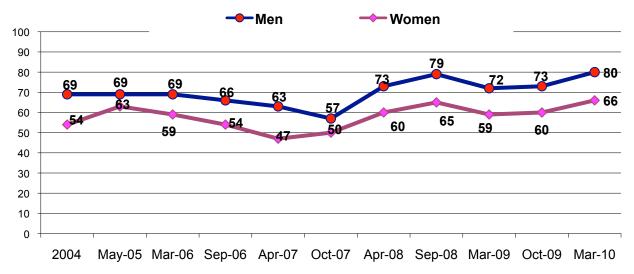
Perceived Safety and Security of Today's Nuclear Power Plants



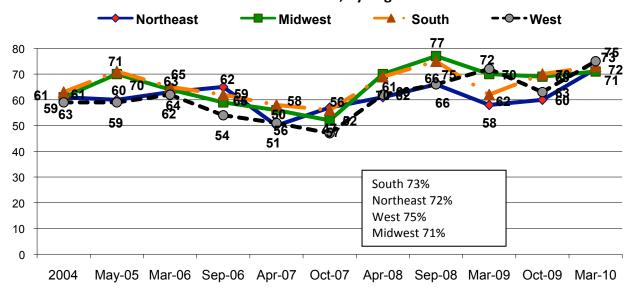
Perceptions of Safety by Gender and Region

rends by gender and region generally have followed the overall safety trend.

Percent Rating Nuclear Power Plant Safety High (5-7 on a 1-7 Scale) From 2004 to 2010, by Gender



Percent Rating Nuclear Power Plant Safety High (5-7 on a 1-7 Scale) From 2004 to 2009, by Region



Awareness of Hearing or Reading about Nuclear Energy Topics in Past Year

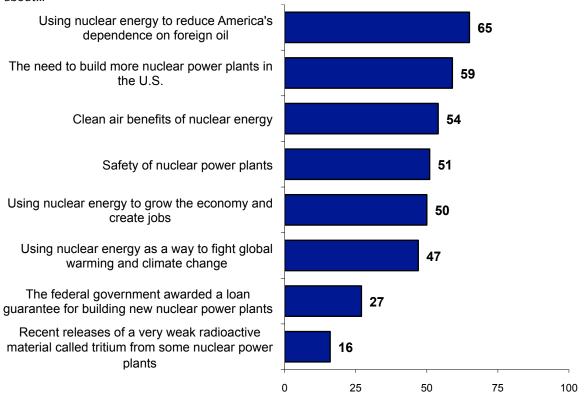
The growth in favorable attitudes toward nuclear energy may result from the recent buzz about the need for this energy source. Majorities of the public reported hearing positive news about nuclear energy during the past year:

- Using nuclear energy to reduce America's dependence on foreign oil (65 percent)
- The need to build more nuclear power plants in the U.S. (59 percent—a record high)
- Clean air benefits of nuclear energy (54 percent—a record high)
- Using nuclear energy to grow the economy and create jobs (50 percent)

Also, more than one in four Americans (27 percent) recalled hearing that the federal government awarded a loan guarantee for building new nuclear power plants. That number is remarkable considering the many news stories the public hears in any given day. In announcing the award, President Obama spoke strongly about the need for more nuclear power plants, consistent with statements in his State of the Union address.

Attention to Topics—Percent Heard or Read about the Topic in the Past Year

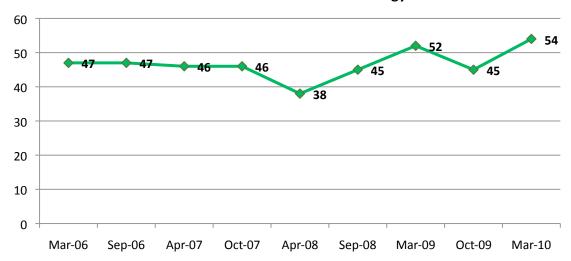
"I'll read you some topics about nuclear energy. Please tell me if you have heard or read any information on the topic in the past year—that is, during the past year but before this interview. Just say yes or no. How about..."



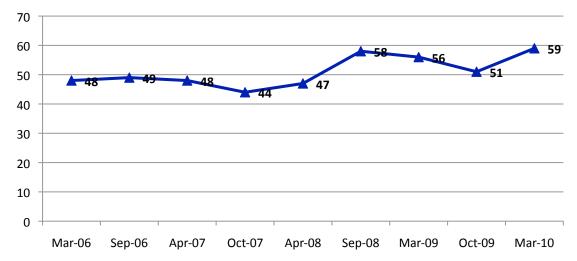
Attention to Topics—Percent Heard or Read about the Topic in the Past Year

"I'll read you some topics about nuclear energy. Please tell me if you have heard or read any information on the topic in the past year—that is, during the past year but before this interview."

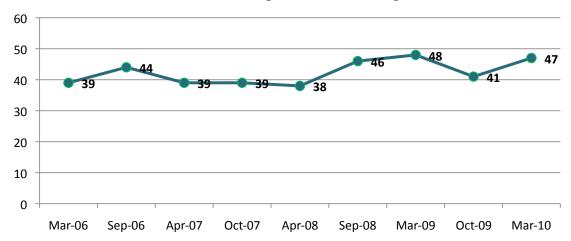
Clean Air Benefits of Nuclear Energy



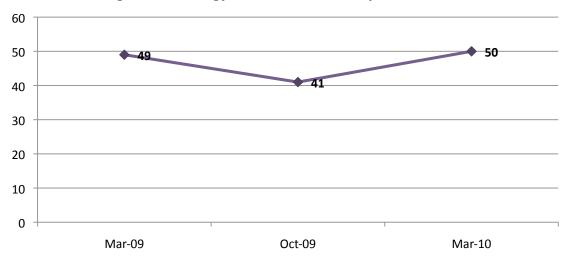
Need to Build More Nuclear Power Plants in the U.S.



Using Nuclear Energy As a Way to Fight Global Warming and Climate Change



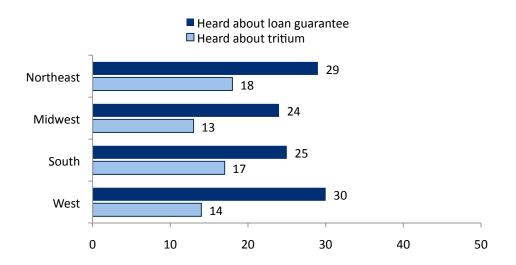
Using Nuclear Energy to Grow the Economy and Create Jobs



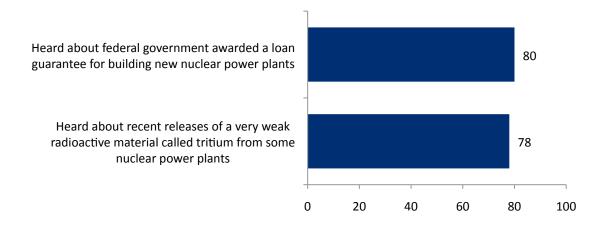
Who Reported Hearing Information About the Loan Guarantee and Tritium

Awareness of news about the loan guarantee and the tritium release varied only slightly by region. Large majorities of those who heard about the two events were favorable to nuclear energy.

Percent Heard about Loan Guarantee and Tritium, By Region



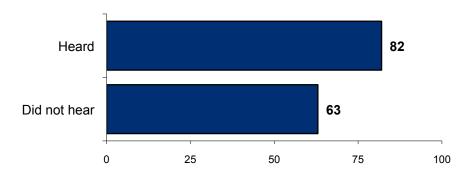
Percent Favor Nuclear Energy, By Heard about Loan Guarantee and Tritium



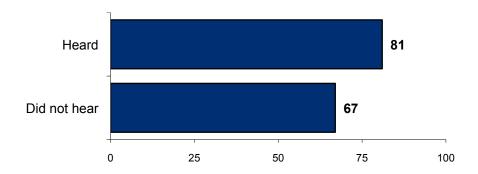
Hearing about Nuclear Energy's Benefits Linked to Favorable Attitudes

Also, those who heard during the past year about the need to build more nuclear power plants or about the clean air benefits of nuclear energy were more favorable to nuclear energy than those who did not hear this information.

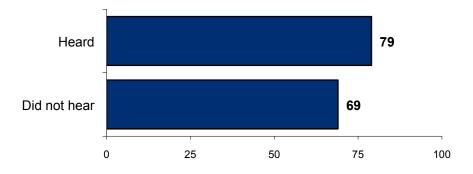
Percent Favor Nuclear Energy,
By Hearing or Reading during Past Year About the
Need to Build More Nuclear Plants in the U.S.



Percent Favor Nuclear Energy,
By Hearing or Reading during Past Year about Nuclear Energy's
Clean Air Benefits



Percent Favor Nuclear Energy,
By Hearing or Reading during Past Year about
Using Nuclear Energy to Fight Global Warming and Climate Change



Used Fuel Management

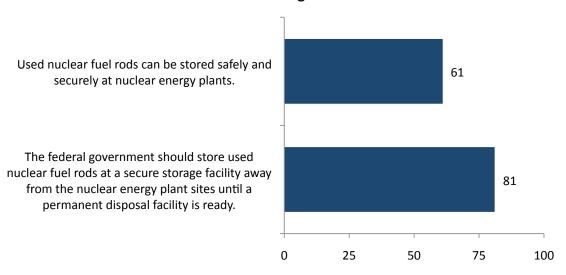
The public is more comfortable with off-site than on-site storage of used nuclear fuel rods. While 59 percent¹ agree that used nuclear fuel rods can be stored safely and securely at nuclear energy plants, 81 percent believe that the federal government should store used nuclear fuel rods at a secure storage facility away from the nuclear energy plants sites until a permanent disposal facility is ready.

Opinions on Storing Used Nuclear Fuel Rods On site and Away from the Plant Sites²

Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements about <u>used nuclear fuel rods</u>, also known as nuclear waste?

	AGREE	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know
<u>Used nuclear fuel rods</u> can be stored safe and securely at nuclear energy plants.	ly 61	17	44	19	11	9
The federal government should store <u>use</u> <u>nuclear fuel rods</u> at a secure storage facility away from the nuclear energy plant sites until a permanent disposal facility is ready.	<u>d</u> 81	51	30	9	5	4

Opinions on Storing Used Nuclear Fuel Rods On site and Away from the Plant Sites: Percent Agree



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¹ This question was asked of two split samples, and 59 percent is the average of the two samples.

² Half the sample was asked about on-site and off-site storage. The other half sample was asked about on-site storage with and without the NRC safety statement.

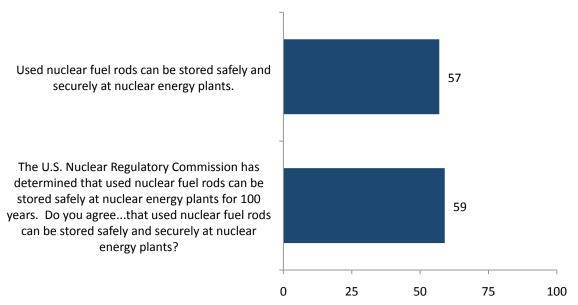
Knowing that the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has determined that used nuclear fuel rods can be stored safely and securely at nuclear energy plants for 100 years increases comfort with on-site storage only slightly.

Opinions on Storing Used Nuclear Fuel Rods On Site With and Without NRC Safety Statement

Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements about <u>used nuclear fuel rods</u>, also known as nuclear waste?

	AGREE	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know
<u>Used nuclear fuel rods</u> can be stored safely and securely at nuclear energy plants?	57	16	40	19	17	7
The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission determined that <u>used nuclear fuel rods</u> can be stored safely at nuclear energy plants for 100 years. Hearing that, would you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree that <u>used nuclear fuel rods</u> can be stored safely and securely at nuclear energy	has					
plants?	59	19	40	21	16	5

Opinions on Storing Used Nuclear Fuel Rods On Site With and Without NRC Safety Statement: Percent Agree

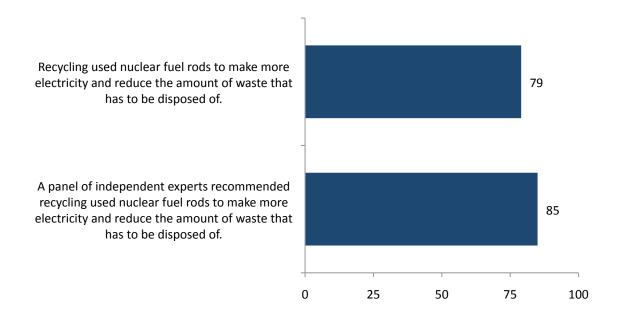


Most (79 percent) favor recycling used nuclear fuel rods to make more electricity and reduce the amount of waste that has to be disposed of. Knowing that a panel of independent experts recommended recycling used nuclear fuel rods increases support, but support is already very high without mention of expert backing.

Favorability Toward Recycling Used Nuclear Fuel Rods

Would you strongly favor, son oppose, or strongly oppose re rods to make more electricity waste that has to be disposed	ecycling used nuclear fuel and reduce the amount of	el recycling used nuclear fuel rods to make mor	
Favor	79	Favor	85
Oppose	16	Oppose	12
Strongly favor	47	Strongly favor	48
Somewhat favor	32	Somewhat favor	37
Somewhat oppose	9	Somewhat oppose	6
Strongly oppose	7	Strongly oppose	6
Don't know	5	Don't know	3

Percent Favor Recycling Used Nuclear Fuel Rods



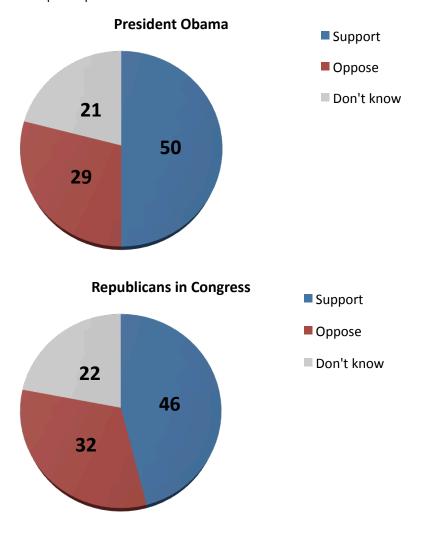
Who Supports Building More Nuclear Power Plants?

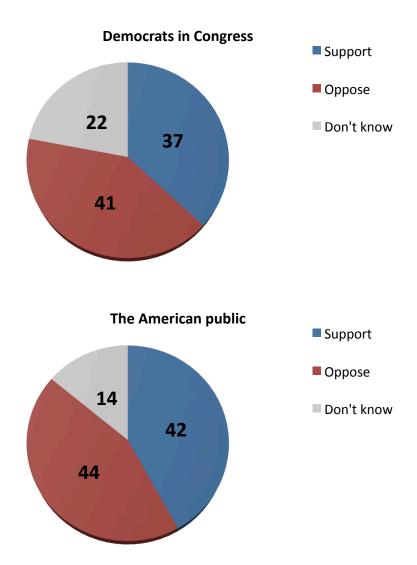
Attention to the President's statements about who supports building more nuclear power may be a reason why more people think President Obama supports building more nuclear power plants than think the Republicans or Democrats in Congress do so. Half (50 percent) think that President Obama supports building more nuclear power plants, 29 percent think he is opposed, and 21 percent are not sure. Forty—six percent believe that Republicans in Congress support building more nuclear power plants, and 37 percent believe that Democrats in Congress are supportive.

NEI surveys have shown that only a minority of the public perceives that the American public supports nuclear energy, even when a large majority actually is in favor—a clear perception gap. In this survey, 42 percent believe the public supports building more nuclear power plants, 44 percent believe that the public is opposed, and 14 percent are unsure. This perception contrasts with the 70 percent of the public who support definitely building more nuclear power plants.

Support or Oppose Building More Nuclear Power Plants

Please tell me if you think the following generally <u>support</u> building more nuclear power plants or generally oppose building more nuclear power plants.





As observed in the past, Democrats and Republicans each believe their representatives support new nuclear plants more than representatives of the other party. Both see their representatives out ahead of the American public.

Percent Saying Each Supports Building More Nuclear Power Plants, by Political Party

	Democrats	Republicans	Independents
President Obama	<u>61</u>	43	50
Democrats in Congress	<u>48</u>	30	35
Republicans in Congress	39	<u>58</u>	49
The American public	38	42	47

OPINIONS OF DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS

Opinions of Demographic Groups

In this survey, majority support for nuclear energy was measured among virtually all subgroups. Demographic differences are far less stark than in October 2009. The October 2009 survey measured less favorable attitudes than the March 2010 survey or other recent surveys. In the October 2009 survey, the nuclear energy tracking questions were preceded by questions about alternative energy sources, such as popular solar energy. In March 2010, those questions were not included. In our opinion, the prospect of solar energy to meet the needs could cause people on the fence to answer the nuclear tracking questions on the negative side. Persons who are most on the fence and feel least well informed about nuclear energy include large numbers of women, especially those who are young, Democratic, and not college graduates. The numbers for these groups dropped in October 2009 and shot up in March 2010, when the questions about other sources were not asked.

Gender

While 68 percent of women said they favor the use of nuclear energy, their predominant opinion is "somewhat favor." Altogether, 61 percent of women take fence-sitting positions, either somewhat in favor or somewhat opposed to the use of nuclear energy. Among men, 80 percent favor the use of nuclear energy—44 percent strongly.

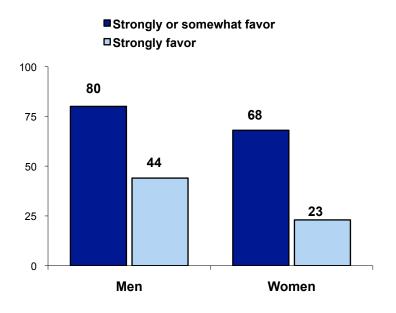
Women are less inclined to accept a new reactor at the nearest existing plant site (83 percent of men and 71 percent of women). Women also are less confident in nuclear power plant safety.

Attitudes and Perceptions, by Gender

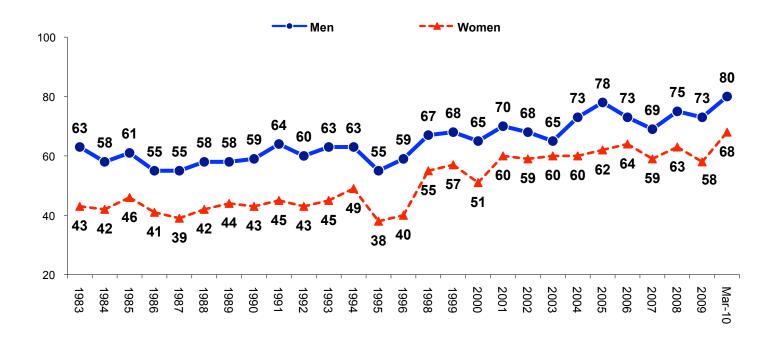
	Men	Women
	%	%
Nuclear energy will be important	89	85
Favor use of nuclear energy	80	68
Strongly favor	44	23
Somewhat favor	36	45
Somewhat oppose	9	16
Strongly oppose	9	10
Don't know	2	5
Renew the license of nuclear power plants that		
continue to meet federal safety standards	88	85
Definitely build more nuclear power plants	75	65
Electric utilities should prepare now so new plants		
could be built if needed in next decade	86	83
Acceptable to add a new reactor next to the nearest		
nuclear power plant that is already operating	83	71
Associate nuclear energy "a lot" with clean air	48	47
Rated nuclear power plants safe	80	66
(Unsafe)	(7)	(14)

Trends are up for both men and women on overall favorability and perceptions of nuclear power plant safety.

Percent Favor/Strongly Favor the Use of Nuclear Energy, by Gender



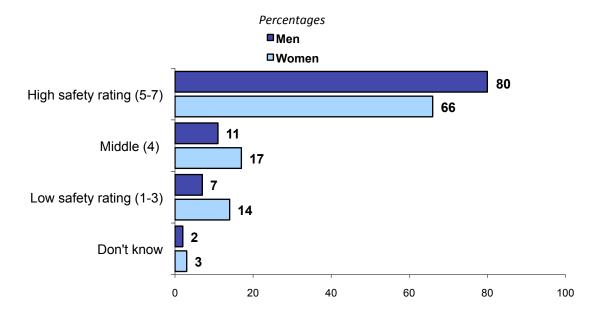
Trend in Percent Favor Use of Nuclear Energy, by Gender Percentages



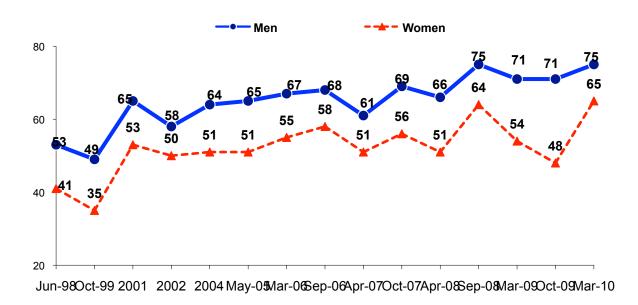
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Perceived Safety of Nuclear Power Plants, by Gender

"Thinking about the nuclear power plants that are operating now, how safe do you regard these plants? Please think of a scale from "1" to "7," where "1" means "very unsafe" and "7" means "very safe." The safer you think it is, the higher the number you would give."



Trend in Percent Agree We Should Definitely Build More Nuclear Energy Plants in the Future, by Gender



<u>Age</u>

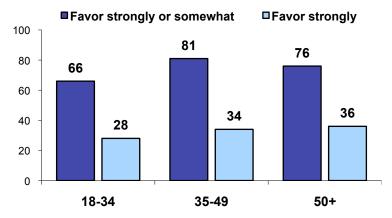
NEI surveys typically find that Americans age 18 to 34 are less favorable to nuclear energy and more on the fence than older Americans, and that is the case in March 2010 as well (66 percent in favor). This younger group does not feel as well informed about nuclear energy as older Americans and, in fact, is not. Only 37 percent of those age 18 to 34 associate nuclear energy a lot with clean air, compared with 59 percent of those age 50+.

Summary of Measures of Awareness And Support for Nuclear Energy, by Age

	18-34	35-49	50+
	%	%	%
Nuclear energy will be important	85	87	88
Favor use of nuclear energy	66	81	76
Strongly favor	28	34	36
Somewhat favor	38	47	40
Somewhat oppose	17	13	11
Strongly oppose	14	4	10
Don't know	4	2	4
Renew the license of nuclear power plants that			
continue to meet federal safety standards	83	90	87
Definitely build more nuclear power plants	61	74	75
Electric utilities should prepare now so new plants			
could be built if needed in next decade	83	88	84
Acceptable to add a new reactor next to the nearest			
nuclear power plant that is already operating	74	79	78
Associate nuclear energy "a lot" with clean air	37	44	59
Rated nuclear power plants safe	70	75	74
(Unsafe)	(13)	(10)	(9)

Favorability to Nuclear Energy, by Age





As usual, young women are among the least favorable subgroups. However, 62 percent said they favor nuclear energy. Men age 50+ are usually the most favorable, but men 35 to 49 beat them out this time.

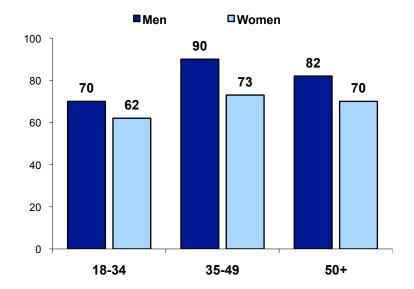
Due to small subgroup sizes, variations from survey to survey can be expected.

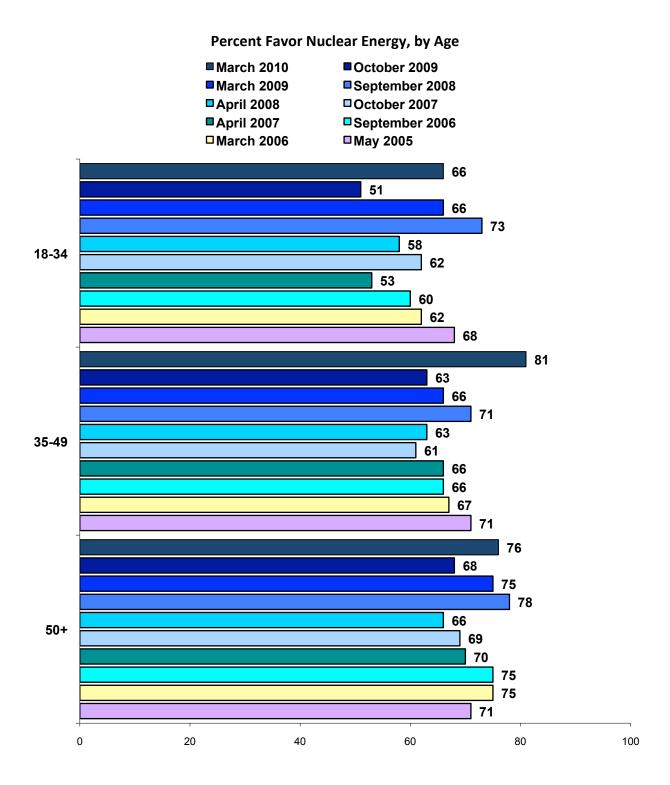
Favorability to Nuclear Energy, by Age and Gender

Percentages

	18-34		35-49		50+	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Favor	70	62	90	73	82	70
Oppose	27	34	10	24	17	24
Strongly favor	30	25	55	15	47	27
Somewhat favor	40	36	35	58	35	43
Somewhat oppose	10	23	9	17	9	12
Strongly oppose	17	11	1	6	8	12
Don't know	3	4	1	3	1	6

Percent Favor the Use of Nuclear Energy, by Age and Gender





In this survey, gender is more closely linked than age with perceptions of nuclear power plant safety.

Perceived Safety of Nuclear Power Plants, by Gender and Age

"Thinking about the nuclear power plants that are operating now, how safe do you regard these plants? Please think of a scale from "1" to "7," where "1" means "very unsafe" and "7" means "very safe." The safer you think it is, the higher the number you would give."

Percentages

	18-34		35-49		50+	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
High safety rating (5-7)	79	61	78	72	82	68
Middle (4)	12	18	15	13	8	19
Low safety rating (1-3)	8	19	7	12	5	12
Don't know	2	2	0	3	4	2

Education

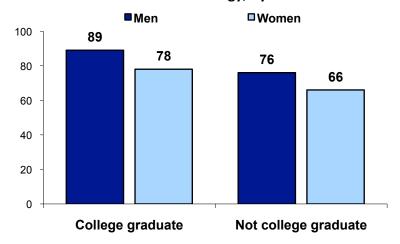
As usual, college graduates are more favorable to nuclear energy than those with less education, but the difference between the two groups is not great—84 percent college graduates to 70 percent others. Men college graduates are the most favorable to nuclear energy (89 percent) and women who are not college graduates are the least favorable (66 percent)—a difference of 23 percentage points.

In October 2009, 85 percent of men college graduates, compared with 48 percent of women who are not college graduates said they favored nuclear energy—a difference of 37 percentage points. The upturn in support from women who are not college graduates contributed to a large extent to the difference between the October 2009 and March 2010 polls.

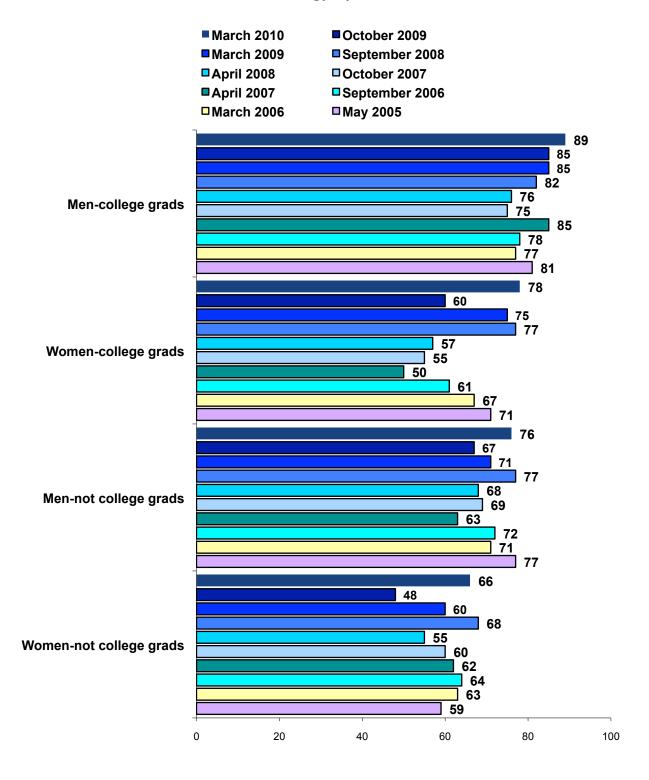
Attitudes and Perceptions, by Education

	College	Not College
	Graduate	Graduate
	%	%
Nuclear energy will be important	88	87
Favor use of nuclear energy	84	70
Strongly favor	38	31
Somewhat favor	46	39
Somewhat oppose	8	15
Strongly oppose	6	11
Don't know	2	4
Renew the license of nuclear power plants that		
continue to meet federal safety standards	90	85
Definitely build more nuclear power plants	76	68
Electric utilities should prepare now so new plants		
could be built if needed in next decade	86	84
Acceptable to add a new reactor next to the nearest		
nuclear power plant that is already operating	84	74
Associate nuclear energy "a lot" with clean air	46	48
Rated nuclear power plants safe	72	73
(Unsafe)	(10)	(11)

Percent Favor the Use of Nuclear Energy, by Education and Gender



Percent Favor Nuclear Energy, by Gender and Education



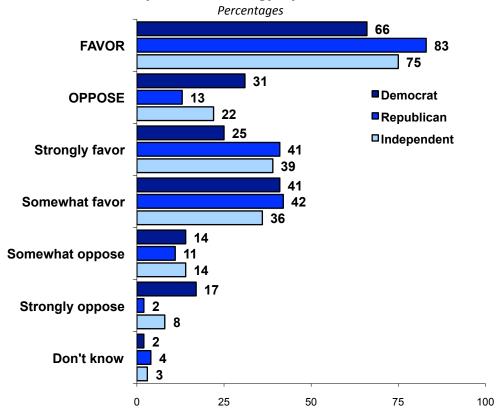
Political Affiliation

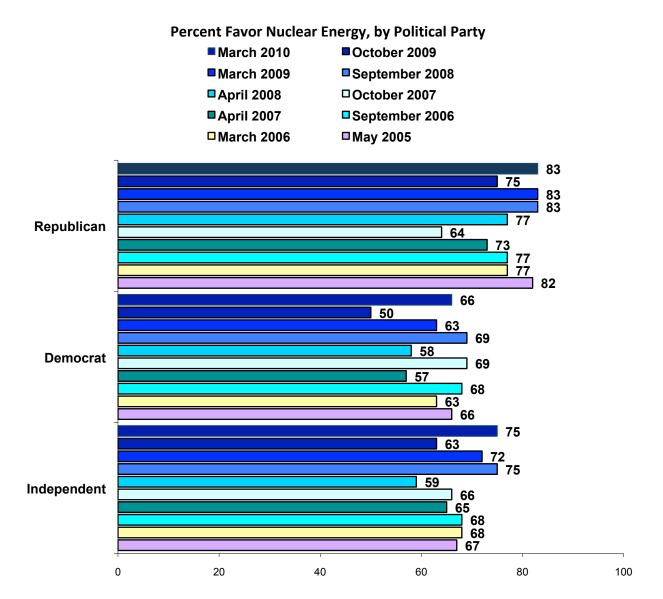
While they are less favorable to nuclear energy than Republicans and Independents, a solid majority of Democrats (66 percent) favor nuclear energy. Republicans are almost universally favorable to nuclear energy. However, more Democrats than Republicans associate nuclear energy "a lot" with clean air—52 percent of Democrats compared with only 30 percent of Republicans. In addition, as mentioned earlier, more Democrats than Republicans associate nuclear energy "a lot" with climate change (37 percent to 20 percent), job creation (43 percent to 32 percent), and economic growth (42 percent to 27 percent).

Attitudes and Perceptions, by Political Affiliation

	Democrat	Republican	Independent
	%	%	%
Nuclear energy will be important	87	91	89
Favor use of nuclear energy	66	83	75
Strongly favor	25	41	39
Somewhat favor	41	42	36
Somewhat oppose	14	11	14
Strongly oppose	17	2	8
Don't know	2	4	3
Renew the license of nuclear power plants that			
continue to meet federal safety standards	83	89	90
Definitely build more nuclear power plants	63	79	73
Electric utilities should prepare now so new plants			
could be built if needed in next decade	79	90	86
Acceptable to add a new reactor next to the nearest			
nuclear power plant that is already operating	72	81	78
Associate nuclear energy "a lot" with clean air	52	30	51
Rated nuclear power plants safe	70	77	74
(Unsafe)	(11)	(9)	(11)

Favorability to Nuclear Energy, by Political Affiliation





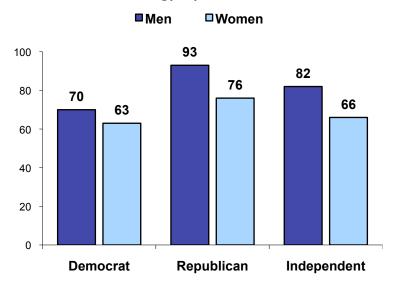
Political Affiliation, by Gender

	Percentages			
	Men	Women		
Democrat	30	33		
Republican	18	24		
Independent	37	29		
Other	4	2		
None of the above	4	3		
Don't know/refused	7	10		

Favorability to Nuclear Energy, by Political Affiliation and Gender

	Percentages					
	De	mocrat	Rep	ublican	Inde	pendent
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Favor	70	63	93	76	82	66
Oppose	29	33	8	17	17	29
Strongly favor	31	20	60	27	50	25
Somewhat favor	40	43	33	49	32	41
Somewhat oppose	12	15	5	15	9	20
Strongly oppose	17	18	2	3	8	9
Don't know	0	4	0	7	1	5

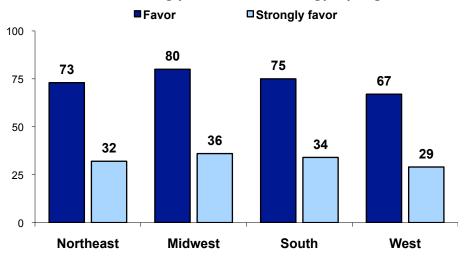
Percent Favor Nuclear Energy, by Political Affiliation and Gender



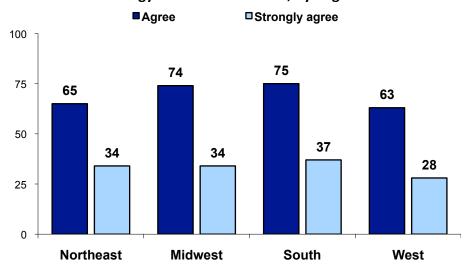
Region

Support for nuclear energy varies from survey to survey, but generally the Midwest and South are the most favorable. In this survey, the differences are not large and range from 80 percent in favor of nuclear energy in the Midwest to 67 percent in the West.





Percent Support Definitely Building More Nuclear Energy Plants in the Future, by Region

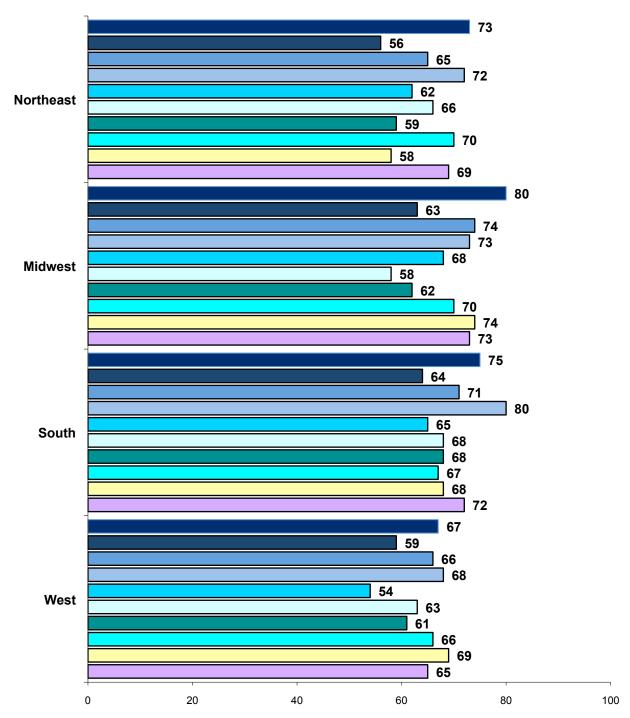


Residents of the South and Midwest are most receptive to a new reactor at the nearest existing nuclear power plant site—but the regional differences are small:

		%
•	South	80
•	Midwest	79
•	Northeast	73
•	\M\ost	72

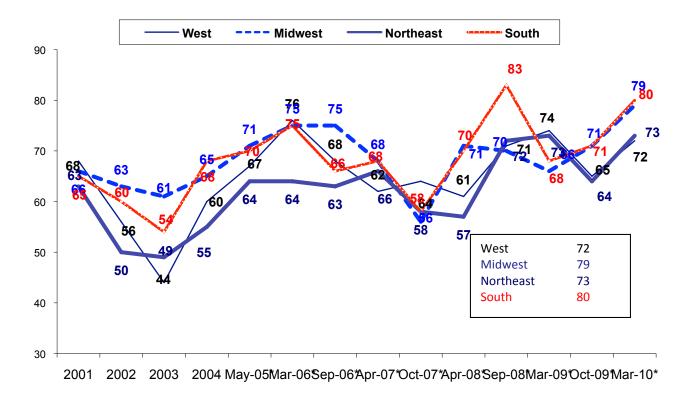
Percent Favor Nuclear Energy, by Region





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Trend by Region: Percent Saying Acceptable to Add A New Nuclear Power Plant/Reactor Next to Nearest Operating Nuclear Power Plant

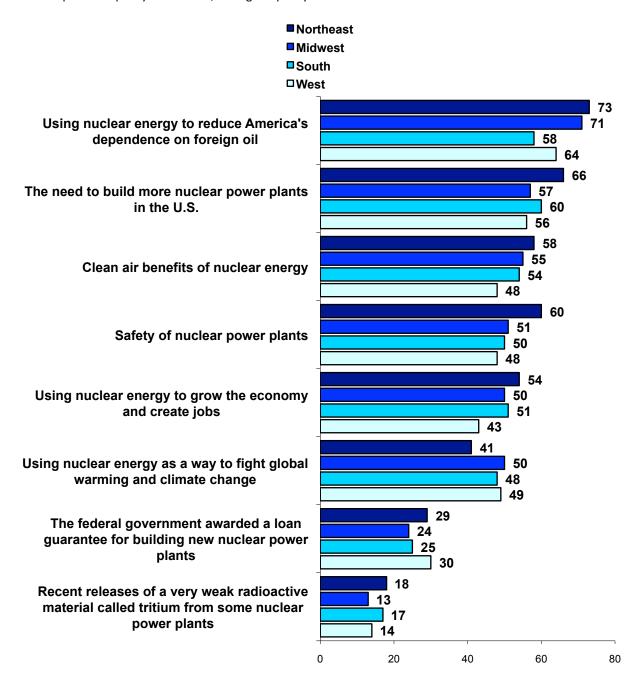


61

 $[\]cdot$ Wording in 2004 and prior (a new nuclear power plant) was slightly different from the wording in 2005 and 2006 (a new reactor).

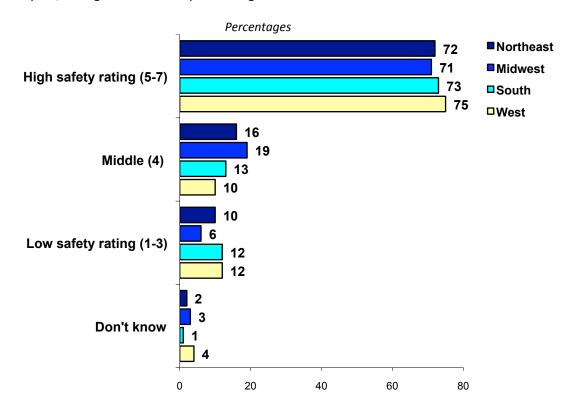
Attention to Topics—Percent Heard or Read about the Topic in the Past Year, By Region

"I'll read you some topics about nuclear energy. Please tell me if you have heard or read any information on the topic in the past year—that is, during the past year but before this interview."



Perceived Safety of Nuclear Power Plants, by Region

"Thinking about the nuclear power plants that are operating now, how safe do you regard these plants? Please think of a scale from "1" to "7," where "1" means "very unsafe" and "7" means "very safe." The safer you think they are, the higher the number you would give."



Proximity To and Familiarity with Nuclear Power Plants

As usual, support is higher among people who have visited a nuclear power plant or an energy education center at a nuclear power plant; 81 percent favor the use of nuclear energy.

Attitudes and Perceptions: Proximity/Familiarity

	TOTAL	NPP in State	Electric Co. Operates NPP	Visited NPP
	%	%	%	%
Nuclear energy will be important	87	90	90	92
Favor use of nuclear energy	74	78	80	81
Strongly favor	33	38	41	49
Somewhat favor	41	40	40	32
Somewhat oppose	13	12	8	10
Strongly oppose	10	8	9	7
Don't know	3	3	3	1
Renew the license of nuclear power plants that				
continue to meet federal safety standards	87	87	87	85
Definitely build more nuclear power plants	70	70	74	72
Electric utilities should prepare now so new plants				
could be built if needed in next decade	84	84	86	82
Acceptable to add a new reactor next to the nearest				
nuclear power plant that is already operating	77	79	81	79
Associate nuclear energy "a lot" with clean air	48	44	47	53
Rated nuclear power plants safe	73	76	77	79
(Unsafe)	(10)	(9)	(8)	(11)

Leadership Groups

Leadership groups are like the public at large with respect to their attitudes toward nuclear energy in this survey. Common wisdom holds that environmentalists oppose nuclear energy, but 72 percent of self-described environmentalists favor nuclear energy. And while 34 percent strongly favor the use of nuclear energy, only 13 percent are strongly opposed. Also, 55 percent of self-described environmentalists associate nuclear energy "a lot" with clean air.

Attitudes and Perceptions: Leadership Groups

	Registered Voters	Opinion Leaders	Environmen- -talists	Influentials ³
	%	%	%	%
Nuclear energy will be important	89	92	86	90
Favor use of nuclear energy	75	74	72	77
Strongly favor	34	37	34	37
Somewhat favor	41	36	38	40
Somewhat oppose	13	12	12	10
Strongly oppose	9	11	13	12
Don't know	3	4	3	1
Renew the license of nuclear power plants that				
continue to meet federal safety standards	88	88	88	86
Definitely build more nuclear power plants	72	74	71	69
Electric utilities should prepare now so new plants				
could be built if needed in next decade	85	86	84	82
Acceptable to add a new reactor next to the neares	st			
nuclear power plant that is already operating	78	75	73	81
Associate nuclear energy "a lot" with clean air	47	49	55	49
Rated nuclear power plants safe	74	79	74	76
(Unsafe)	(11)	(9)	(12)	(7)

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³ "Influentials," 18 percent of the sample, have done at least four of the following activities in that past year: wrote a letter to the editor or a politician, made a speech, wrote an article, worked in a political campaign, were an officer of a civic or fraternal organization, or were a member of a group that tries to influence public policy or government.

TRACKING QUESTIONS: DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

												Mar.
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Favorability to nuclear												
Favor	62	58	65	63	62	66	70	68	64	69	65	74
Oppose	31	36	29	31	33	28	24	28	31	29	31	23
Strongly favor	25	26	28	26	22	28	32	30	27	33	29	33
Somewhat favor	37	32	37	37	40	38	38	38	36	36	36	41
Somewhat oppose	17	20	15	16	19	16	14	15	16	16	16	13
Strongly oppose	14	16	14	14	14	12	10	13	15	12	15	10
Don't know	8	6	7	6	5	7	6	4	6	3	4	3
License renewal—nucl	ear po	wer pla	ants									
Agree	79	78	84	84	81	83	85	84	81	84	83	87
Disagree	16	17	12	13	15	14	11	13	16	14	14	10
Strongly agree	44	45	49	49	41	45	53	49	44	49	46	48
Somewhat agree	35	33	35	34	40	38	32	35	37	36	37	39
Somewhat disagree	8	7	5	6	7	6	4	7	7	8	7	6
Strongly disagree	8	10	7	7	8	8	7	7	9	7	7	5
Don't know	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
Definitely build more-	-nucle	ar pow	er plar	<u>nts</u>								
Agree	42	45	59	53	52	57	58	62	59	64	61	70
Disagree	51	47	35	42	43	37	36	35	36	44	36	27
Strongly agree	16	19	27	23	19	22	28	30	28	34	30	34
Somewhat agree	26	26	32	30	33	35	30	33	31	31	31	36
Somewhat disagree	23	18	15	19	19	17	16	15	16	17	17	15
Strongly disagree	28	29	20	23	23	20	20	20	20	18	20	13
Don't know	7	8	6	5	6	6	6	4	5	3	3	3
New nuclear power pla	ant (rea	actor)4	accep	table a	t near	est op	erating	nuclea	ar powe	er plant		
Acceptable			66	58	53	63	69 (71	.) 73	62	71	69	77
Unacceptable			27	35	39	31	27 (23) 22	32	25	25	19
Don't know			7	8	9	6	4 (7)	5	5	5	6	4

 $^{^4}$ Split sample used in 2005 to calibrate a shift from the term "nuclear power plant" to the term "reactor."



"Do you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the use of nuclear energy as one of the ways to provide electricity in the United States?"

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Mar. 2010
All adults	<u>62</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>74</u>
Men	69	65	70	68	65	73	78	73	69	75	73	80
Women	57	51	60	59	59	60	62	64	59	63	58	68
Age:												
18-34	58	53	63	59	58	63	68	61	58	66	59	66
35-49	67	60	65	65	68	68	71	67	64	67	65	81
50+	64	59	66	66	63	69	71	75	70	72	72	76
Registered voter			67	63	64	68	72	70	64	70	67	75
College graduates	66	66	71	68	63	69	76	71	66	74	76	84
Men		77	80	75	70	76	81	78	80	79	85	89
Women		53	61	62	55	63	71	64	53	67	68	78
Not college graduates	64	56	63	61	62	65	68	68	63	67	61	70
Men		61	67	63	63	72	77	72	66	73	69	76
Women		51	59	57	61	60	59	64	61	62	54	66
Northeast	64	52	56	60	61	65	69	64	63	67	61	73
Midwest	62	63	67	63	65	67	73	72	60	71	69	80
South	69	60	66	66	66	70	72	68	68	73	68	75
West	51	52	66	61	54	61	65	68	62	61	63	67
Nuclear power plant												
in state		61	69	66	63	69	76	70	64	70	71	78
Electric company operates												
nuclear plant		66	70	69	69	71	80	69	64	73	72	80
Visited nuclear power												
plant		60	70	73	68	71	78	72	71	77	76	81
Opinion leader			67	63	66	69	77	67	63	72	66	74
Environmentalist			62	61	60	65	71	67	61	66	62	72

68

PERCENT AGREE WITH LICENSE RENEWAL FOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS THAT MEET FEDERAL SAFETY STANDARDS

"Please tell me if you personally <u>strongly agree</u>, <u>somewhat agree</u>, <u>somewhat disagree</u> or <u>strongly disagree</u> with the following statements.

When their original operating license expires, we should renew the license of nuclear power plants that continue to meet federal safety standards."

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Mar. 2010
	1333	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2003	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
All adults	<u>79</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>87</u>
Men	83	80	86	86	84	85	87	87	84	88	89	88
Women	75	75	84	81	79	80	83	82	79	81	78	85
Age:												
18-34	81	75	86	85	79	81	84	81	82	80	80	83
35-49	83	82	86	85	82	85	83	85	79	86	85	90
50+	76	78	85	84	83	84	88	86	84	87	84	87
Registered voter			84	83	83	84	86	85	82	86	85	88
College graduates	81	82	87	85	82	83	86	85	83	88	88	90
Men		87	92	88	87	87	90	88	91	90	94	92
Women		77	83	84	76	80	83	82	75	87	84	88
Not college graduates	80	77	85	83	81	82	85	84	81	83	81	85
Men		79	85	87	82	85	86	86	82	88	87	87
Women		76	85	81	80	80	83	81	80	79	76	84
Northeast	80	74	82	83	77	81	81	84	80	83	81	81
Midwest	79	80	87	86	76	83	86	86	83	85	87	92
South	79	80	85	84	73	86	87	81	82	86	83	88
West	79	77	86	81	78	78	84	85	80	82	82	85
Nuclear power plant												
in state		81	87	85	85	83	88	86	83	85	87	87
Electric company operates												
nuclear plant		85	87	88	84	85	90	86	81	86	87	87
Visited nuclear power												
plant		84	88	90	86	86	88	85	83	90	89	85
Opinion leader			84	83	80	86	86	83	79	87	84	88
Environmentalist			85	84	83	82	84	84	80	83	82	88

"Please tell me if you personally <u>strongly agree</u>, <u>somewhat agree</u>, <u>somewhat disagree</u> or <u>strongly disagree</u> with the following statements.

• We should <u>definitely</u> build more nuclear power plants in the future."

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Mar. 2010
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All adults	<u>42</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>70</u>
Men	49	52	67	58	59	64	65	68	65	71	71	75
Women	35	39	58	50	45	51	51	57	53	58	51	65
Age:												
18-34	37	43	62	48	46	51	50	58	57	59	55	61
35-49	44	45	58	53	52	60	58	59	53	59	59	74
50+	45	48	67	60	58	61	63	68	66	71	68	75
Registered voter			59	54	53	59	59	64	59	65	64	72
College graduates	44	50	62	56	50	59	61	60	56	70	67	76
Men		60	73	65	58	70	75	69	68	77	81	86
Women		39	50	47	40	49	49	51	46	63	55	64
Not college graduates	40	45	62	53	53	56	57	63	61	62	59	68
Men		50	66	56	60	62	62	67	65	69	67	70
Women		40	59	51	46	51	52	59	56	56	50	66
Northeast	40	34	56	46	51	54	50	59	57	61	55	65
Midwest	42	49	65	53	54	54	62	62	56	68	64	74
South	49	52	65	58	56	61	60	64	65	67	63	75
West	33	42	61	54	43	57	56	62	57	58	59	63
Nuclear power plant												
in state		52	64	55	52	59	60	65	59	66	64	70
Electric company operates												
nuclear plant		59	67	60	57	64	64	68	60	73	66	74
Visited nuclear power												
plant		58	70	64	60	66	65	68	66	72	70	72
Opinion leader			61	58	55	61	62	63	61	68	65	74
Environmentalist			59	51	51	58	56	60	57	59	57	71

PERCENT SAYING NEW REACTOR NEXT TO NEAREST OPERATING NUCLEAR POWER PLANT WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE

"If a new power plant were needed to supply electricity, would it be <u>acceptable</u> to you or <u>not</u> <u>acceptable</u> to you to add a new nuclear power plant next to the nearest nuclear power plant (a new reactor at the site of the nearest nuclear power plant)⁵ that is already operating?"

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Mar. 2010
					2005		2007			_0_0
All adults	<u>66</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>69</u> (73)	<u>71</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>77</u>
Men	70	64	59	69	70 (81)	76	72	79	72	83
Women	61	52	46	58	67 (66)	67	55	63	62	71
Age:										
18-34	69	58	46	63	69 (69)	69	58	65	67	74
35-49	68	60	56	64	74 (75)	73	61	75	68	79
50+	63	57	67	64	65 (75)	73	69	73	72	78
Registered voter	66	56	53	65	70 (73)	72	65	72	71	78
College graduates	66	62	55	65	73 (73)	71	65	75	75	84
Men	74	70	61	72	74 (85)	77	75	82	83	88
Women	58	55	50	57	71 (64)	66	55	66	68	79
Not college graduates	67	57	51	63	67 (73)	71	62	70	67	74
Men	71	63	58	68	69 (80)	75	70	77	75	81
Women	63	51	45	58	65 (66)	67	54	63	60	68
Northeast	63	50	49	55	64 (79)	64	62	65	69	73
Midwest	66	63	61	65	71 (70)	75	62	71	69	79
South	65	60	54	68	70 (76)	71	63	77	70	80
West	68	56	44	60	67 (67)	72	63	66	70	72
Nuclear power plant in state	69	59	54	64	70 (74)	73	65	72	74	79
Electric company operates										
nuclear plant	72	63	56	68	74 (75)	75	64	75	78	81
Visited nuclear power plant	73	67	56	67	69 (80)	71	66	77	74	79
Opinion leader	66	58	49	66	74 (72)	68	62	75	63	75
Environmentalist	63	57	53	61	72 (71)	69	63	67	67	73

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 $^{^{\}rm 5}$ Split sample used in 2005 to calibrate change of wording from nuclear power plant to reactor.

ALL QUESTIONS: DEMOGRAPHICS AND TRENDS

Importance of Nuclear Energy in Meeting America's Electricity Needs In the Years Ahead

"How important do you think nuclear energy will be in meeting this nation's electricity needs in the years ahead? Do you think nuclear energy will be <u>very important</u>, <u>somewhat important</u>, <u>not too important</u>, or <u>not important at all?"</u>

Very or somewhat important87Not too or not at all important10Very important role47A somewhat important role40Not too important role5Not important a role at all4Don't know3

Importance of Nuclear Energy in Meeting America's Electricity Needs In the Years Ahead: Subgroups

"How important do you think nuclear energy will be in meeting this nation's electricity needs in the years ahead? Do you think nuclear energy will be <u>very important</u>, <u>somewhat important</u>, <u>not too important</u>, or <u>not important at all?</u>"

Percentages

	reiteilt	uyes
		Very
	Important	Important
All adults	<u>87</u>	<u>47</u>
Men	89	54
Women	85	41
Age:		
18-34	85	43
35-49	87	40
50+	88	54
College graduates	88	46
Men	91	52
Women	85	38
Not college graduates	87	48
Men	89	54
Women	85	42
Northeast	84	46
Midwest	90	43
South	90	51
West	83	45
Nuclear power plant in state	90	52
Electric company operates nuclear plant	90	54
Visited NPP/info center	92	63
Opinion leader	92	52
Environmentalist	86	49
Registered voter	89	48
Democrat	87	44
Republican	91	51
Independent	89	50
Influentials ⁶	90	52

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⁶ "Influentials," 18 percent of the sample, have done at least four of the following activities in that past year: wrote a letter to the editor or a politician, made a speech, wrote an article, worked in a political campaign, were an officer of a civic or fraternal organization, or were a member of a group that tries to influence public policy or government.

	AGREE	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know
When their original operating license expires, we should renew the license of nuclear power plants that						
continue to meet federal						
safety standards				_		_
June 1998	80	42	38	5	11	4
October 1999	79	44	35	8	8	6
November 2000	80	49	31	7	10	3
January 2001	81	47	34	5	8	7
March 2001	87	50	37	5	5	4
July 2001	85	50	35	5	6	4
October 2001	84	50	34	5	7	5
February 2002	87	52	35	5	5	4
June 2002	82	47	35	6	7	5
October 2002	82	49	33	6	9	3
May 2003	80	40	39	7	8	5
October 2003	83	42	41	8	7	3
April 2004	82	46	36	6	7	5
October 2004	83	43	40	6	8	3
May 2005	85	53	32	4	7	4
March 2006	84	48	36	7	6	3
September 2006	83	51	33	6	7	4
April 2007	81	42	40	6	9	3
October 2007	81	47	34	7	8	3
April 2008	83	44	39	8	7	3
September 2008	85	54	32	7	6	2
March 2009	84	47	37	7	5	4
October 2009	80	38	42	9	9	2
March 2010	87	48	39	6	5	3

[&]quot;Please tell me if you personally <u>strongly agree</u>, <u>somewhat agree</u>, <u>somewhat disagree</u>, or <u>strongly disagree</u> with the following statements."

	AGREE	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know
We should keep the option						
to build more nuclear energy	У					
power plants in the future						
June 1998	62	24	38	14	21	3
October 1999	60	25	35	14	19	7
November 2000	61	30	31	15	21	4
January 2001	65	29	36	11	18	7
March 2001	73	34	39	10	13	3
July 2001	74	36	38	12	11	2
October 2001	72	36	36	9	15	4
February 2002	72	34	38	10	14	5
June 2002	65	28	37	15	15	5
October 2002	70	36	34	10	17	3
May 2003	65	27	38	13	17	5
October 2003	70	29	41	13	14	3
April 2004	69	32	37	11	15	6
October 2004	71	31	40	11	13	5
May 2005	74	37	37	9	13	4
March 2006	73	34	39	12	12	3
September 2006	75	39	36	8	15	3
April 2007	72	31	41	10	16	2
October 2007	70	38	32	11	14	5

[&]quot;Please tell me if you personally <u>strongly agree</u>, <u>somewhat agree</u>, <u>somewhat disagree</u>, or <u>strongly disagree</u> with the following statements."

	AGREE	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know
We should definitely build						
more nuclear power						
plants in the future						
June 1998	47	18	29	19	30	4
October 1999	42	16	26	23	28	7
January 2001	51	21	30	16	24	9
March 2001	66	31	35	12	18	4
July 2001	63	32	31	16	17	4
October 2001	59	26	33	15	21	6
February 2002	56	23	33	18	21	5
June 2002	49	20	29	21	24	6
October 2002	55	27	28	18	25	2
May 2003	50	18	32	20	24	6
October 2003	54	21	33	18	23	5
April 2004	54	20	34	19	21	6
October 2004	60	23	37	15	19	6
May 2005	58	28	30	16	20	6
March 2006	61	27	34	15	20	4
September 2006	63	32	31	14	19	4
April 2007	56	23	32	18	22	5
October 2007	62	32	30	14	18	6
April 2008	59	29	30	18	21	3
September 2008	69	38	31	15	14	2
March 2009	62	29	34	17	17	3
October 2009	59	31	29	16	23	3
March 2010	70	34	36	15	13	3

Continues on next page

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[&]quot;Please tell me if you personally <u>strongly agree</u>, <u>somewhat agree</u>, <u>somewhat disagree</u>, or <u>strongly disagree</u> with the following statements."

	AGREE	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know
Electric utilities should prepare now so that new nuclear power plants could be built if needed in the						
next decade						
May 2005	77	40	37	7	11	5
March 2006	77	36	41	10	9	4
September 2006	76	43	34	10	11	3
April 2007	71	33	38	11	13	5
October 2007	75	40	35	11	11	4
April 2008	78	39	39	10	10	3
September 2008	82	49	33	10	7	1
March 2009	76	35	41	8	12	5
October 2009	74	41	34	12	12	2
March 2010	84	43	41	7	5	3

[&]quot;Please tell me if you personally <u>strongly agree</u>, <u>somewhat agree</u>, <u>somewhat disagree</u>, or <u>strongly disagree</u> with the following statements."

• When their original operating license expires, we should renew the license of nuclear power plants that continue to meet federal safety standards

Percentages

	Agree	Disagree
June 1998	80	<u> 16</u>
Men	83	14
Women	78	18
October 1999	79	<u> 16</u>
Men	83	15
Women	75	16
November 2000	80	<u> 17</u>
Men	81	17
Women	78	17
January 2001	81	<u>13</u>
Men	84	13
Women	78	13
March 2001	87	10
Men	88	10
Women	86	10
July 2001	85	11
Men	87	11
Women	84	11
October 2001	84	12
Men	84	14
Women	83	10
February 2002	87	9
Men	89	9
Women	85	10
June 2002	82	13
Men	84	13
Women	80	12
October 2002	82	<u> 15</u>
Men	86	13
Women	79	17
May 2003	80	<u> 15</u>
Men	83	13
Women	76	18
October 2003	83	<u> 15</u>
Men	84	14
Women	82	16
	•	

• When their original operating license expires, we should renew the license of nuclear power plants that continue to meet federal safety standards

Percentages

Amril 2004	Agree 82	Disagree 13
April 2004 Men	84	<u>13</u> 13
Women	80	13
October 2004	83	14
Men	86	14
Women	79	14
May 2005	85	11
Men	87	11
Women	83	12
March 2006	84	13
Men	87	12
Women	82	14
September 2006	83	13
Men	86	13
Women	81	13
April 2007	81	<u> 15</u>
Men	84	14
Women	79	16
October 2007	81	16
Men	84	14
Women	79	18
April 2008	83	14
Men	88	11
Women	79	17
September 2008	85	13
Men	88	12
Women	83	14
March 2009	84	12
Men	89	10
Women	80	14
October 2009	82	17
Men	88	11
Women	75	22
March 2010	87	10
Men	88	8
Women	85	12

• We should keep the option to build more nuclear power plants in the future.

Percentages

	Agree	Disagree
<u>June 1998</u>	62	35
Men	65	33
Women	59	36
October 1999	60	33
Men	66	31
Women	56	34
November 2000	61	36
Men	68	31
Women	54	40
January 2001	64	29
Men	70	26
Women	60	31
March 2001	73	23
Men	79	19
Women	68	27
July 2001	74	24
Men	77	22
Women	72	25
October 2001	72	24
Men	77	22
Women	67	26
February 2002	71	24
Men	74	23
Women	69	25
June 2002	65	30
Men	68	29
Women	62	31
October 2002	70	27
Men	76	23
Women	65	31



• We should keep the option to build more nuclear power plants in the future

Percentages

	Agree	Disagree
May 2003	65	30
Men	69	28
Women	61	33
October 2003	70	27
Men	75	23
Women	65	30
April 2004	69	<u> 26</u>
Men	73	25
Women	65	27
October 2004	71	24
Men	78	19
Women	65	28
May 2005	74	22
Men	79	18
Women	69	26
March 2006	73	24
Men	78	20
Women	69	28
September 2006	75	22
Men	78	21
Women	72	24
April 2007	72	<u> 26</u>
Men	78	21
Women	66	31
October 2007	70	<u> 26</u>
Men	73	23
Women	67	28

Opinions about Electric Utilities Preparing Now For New Plants to be Built in the Next Decade: Gender Trends

"Please tell me if you personally <u>strongly agree</u>, <u>somewhat agree</u>, <u>somewhat disagree</u>, or <u>strongly disagree</u> with the following statements."

• Electric utilities should prepare now so that new nuclear power plants could be built if needed in the next decade

Percentages

	Agree	Disagree
May 2005	77	18
Men	80	18
Women	75	19
March 2006	77	19
Men	79	18
Women	76	20
September 2006	76	21
Men	79	20
Women	74	21
April 2007	71	25
Men	76	21
Women	65	28
October 2007	75	22
Men	79	18
Women	71	25
April 2008	78	20
Men	81	18
Women	75	22
September 2008	82	17
Men	83	17
Women	82	17
March 2009	76	20
Men	81	17
Women	71	23
October 2009	74	24
Men	81	18
Women	68	29
March 2010	84	13
Men	86	11
Women	83	15

• We should definitely build more nuclear power plants in the future

Percentages

Men 53 45 Women 41 53 October 1999 42 51 Men 49 47 Women 35 55 January 2001 50 40 Men 58 44 Women 38 42 March 2001 66 30 Men 69 30 Women 63 33 Men 66 32 Women 50 34 October 2001 59 36 Men 66 30 Women 52 41 February 2002 56 38 Men 60 37 Women 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 51 45 October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 Men 56 39 Women		Agree	Disagree
Women 41 53 October 1999 42 51 Men 49 47 Women 35 55 January 2001 50 40 Men 58 44 Women 38 42 March 2001 66 30 Men 69 30 Women 63 33 Men 66 32 Women 60 34 October 2001 59 36 Men 66 30 Women 52 41 February 2002 56 38 Men 60 37 Women 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 54 43 Women 51 45 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women	June 1998	47	49
October 1999 42 51 Men 49 47 Women 35 55 January 2001 50 40 Men 58 44 Women 38 42 March 2001 66 30 Women 63 33 Men 63 33 Men 66 32 Women 60 34 October 2001 59 36 Men 66 30 Women 52 41 February 2002 56 38 Men 60 37 Women 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 54 43 Women 51 45 October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 56 39 Women 56<	Men	53	45
Men 49 47 Women 35 55 January 2001 50 40 Men 58 44 Women 38 42 March 2001 66 30 Men 63 30 Women 63 33 Men 66 32 Women 60 34 October 2001 59 36 Men 66 30 Women 52 41 February 2002 56 38 Men 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 51 45 October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 Men 56 39 Women 56 39 Women 56 39 Women 56 39 Women 56 39 Men	Women	41	53
Women 35 55 January 2001 50 40 Men 58 44 Women 38 42 March 2001 66 30 Men 63 30 Women 63 33 Men 66 32 Women 60 34 October 2001 59 36 Men 66 30 Women 52 41 February 2002 56 38 Men 60 37 Women 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 54 43 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 66 35 45 Men 66 35 46	October 1999	42	<u>51</u>
January 2001 50 40 Men 58 44 Women 38 42 March 2001 66 30 Men 69 30 Women 63 33 Men 66 32 Women 66 32 Men 66 30 Women 59 36 Men 66 30 Women 52 41 February 2002 56 38 Men 60 37 Women 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 54 43 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 66	Men	49	47
Men 58 44 Women 38 42 March 2001 66 30 Men 69 30 Women 63 33 Men 66 32 Women 60 34 October 2001 59 36 Men 66 30 Women 52 41 February 2002 56 38 Men 60 37 Women 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 46 45 October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 60 39 39 Women 56 39 39 Women 56 39 <td< td=""><td>Women</td><td>35</td><td>55</td></td<>	Women	35	55
Women 38 42 March 2001 66 30 Men 69 30 Women 63 30 July 2001 63 33 Men 66 32 Women 60 34 October 2001 59 36 Men 66 30 Women 52 41 February 2002 56 38 Men 60 37 Women 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 46 45 October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	January 2001	50	40
March 2001 66 30 Men 69 30 Women 63 33 Men 66 32 Women 60 34 October 2001 59 36 Men 66 30 Women 52 41 February 2002 56 38 Men 60 37 Women 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 46 45 October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	Men	58	44
Men 69 30 Women 63 33 July 2001 63 33 Men 66 32 Women 60 34 October 2001 59 36 Men 66 30 Women 52 41 February 2002 56 38 Men 60 37 Women 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 46 45 October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	Women	38	42
Women 63 30 July 2001 63 33 Men 66 32 Women 60 34 October 2001 59 36 Men 66 30 Women 52 41 February 2002 56 38 Men 60 37 Women 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 46 45 October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	March 2001	66	30
July 2001 63 33 Men 66 32 Women 60 34 October 2001 59 36 Men 66 30 Women 52 41 February 2002 56 38 Men 60 37 Women 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 46 45 October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	Men	69	30
Men 66 32 Women 60 34 October 2001 59 36 Men 66 30 Women 52 41 February 2002 56 38 Men 60 37 Women 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 46 45 October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	Women	63	30
Women 60 34 October 2001 59 36 Men 66 30 Women 52 41 February 2002 56 38 Men 60 37 Women 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 46 45 October 2002 55 42 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	July 2001	63	33
October 2001 59 36 Men 66 30 Women 52 41 February 2002 56 38 Men 60 37 Women 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 46 45 October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	Men	66	32
Men 66 30 Women 52 41 February 2002 56 38 Men 60 37 Women 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 46 45 October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	Women	60	34
Women 52 41 February 2002 56 38 Men 60 37 Women 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 46 45 October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	October 2001	59	36
February 2002 56 38 Men 60 37 Women 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 46 45 October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	Men	66	30
Men 60 37 Women 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 46 45 October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	Women	52	41
Women 53 40 June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 46 45 October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	February 2002	56	38
June 2002 49 44 Men 54 43 Women 46 45 October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	Men	60	37
Men 54 43 Women 46 45 October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	Women	53	40
Women 46 45 October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	June 2002	49	44
October 2002 55 42 Men 60 39 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	Men	54	43
Men 60 39 Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	Women	46	45
Women 51 45 May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	October 2002	55	42
May 2003 50 44 Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	Men	60	39
Men 56 39 Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	Women	51	45
Women 44 49 October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	May 2003	50	44
October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35		56	39
October 2003 54 41 Men 62 35	Women	44	49
Men 62 35	October 2003	54	41
Women 46 47		62	35
	Women	46	47

• We should definitely build more nuclear power plants in the future

Percentages

A:1 2004	Agree	Disagre
April 2004	54	<u>40</u>
Men	61	36
Women	48	45
October 2004	60	34
Men	67	30
Women	53	37
May 2005	58	<u>36</u>
Men	65	31
Women	51	40
March 2006	61	<u>36</u>
Men	67	31
Women	55	40
September 2006	63	33
Men	68	29
Women	58	37
April 2007	56	40
Men	61	37
Women	51	42
October 2007	62	32
Men	69	26
Women	56	38
April 2008	59	39
Men	66	32
Women	51	45
September 2008	69	29
Men	75	25
Women	64	33
March 2009	62	35
Men	71	26
Women	54	42
October 2009	59	38
Men	71	28
Women	48	48
March 2010	70	27
Men	75	23
Women	65	31

Favorability to Nuclear Energy

"Overall, do you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the use of nuclear energy as one of the ways to provide electricity in the United States?"

Favor Oppose	Percentages 74 23
Strongly favor	33
Somewhat favor	41
Somewhat oppose	13
Strongly oppose	10
Don't know	3

Percent Favor Nuclear Energy: Subgroups

"Overall, do you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the use of nuclear energy as one of the ways to provide electricity in the United States?"

All adults	<u>74</u>
Men	80
Women	68
Age:	
18-34	66
Men	70
Women	62
35-49	81
Men	90
Women	73
50+	76
Men	82
Women	70
College graduates	84
Men	89
Women	78
Not college graduates	70
Men	76
Women	66
Northeast	73
Midwest	80
South	75
West	67
Nuclear power plant in state	78
Electric company operates nuclear plant	80
Visited NPP/info center	81
Opinion leader	74
Environmentalist	72
Registered voter	75
Democrat	66
Men	70
Women	63
Republican	83
Men	93
Women	76
Independent	75
Men	82
Women	66
Influentials	77

"Do you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the use of nuclear energy as one of the ways to provide electricity/element in an overall energy plan* for the United States?"

Percentages

	FAVOR	Strongly Favor	Somewhat Favor	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose	Don't Know
July 1983	53	24	29	21	24	1
September 1983	45	19	26	17	28	10
November 1983	50	20	30	23	25	2
January 1984	52	19	33	19	20	9
February 1984	45	20	25	19	31	5
April 1984	53	20	33	19	20	9
May 1984	54	21	33	21	20	5
Version A*	54	20	34	21	19	5
Version B	54	22	32	21	21	5
October 1984	52	19	33	23	20	5
Version A	52	19	33	24	20	4
Version B*	52	20	32	23	21	5
January 1985	54	23	31	23	19	3
March 1985	55	20	35	23	19	3
May 1985	55	20	35	21	19	5
October 1985	49	22	27	21	25	6
December 1985	45	15	30	18	27	11
February 1986	49	21	28	22	24	5
May 1986	42	16	26	23	30	4
August 1986	47	19	28	24	27	2
November 1986	52	22	30	19	25	4
February 1987	45	17	28	24	27	3
May 1987	47	19	28	24	27	3
August 1987	49	20	29	23	23	4
November 1987	47	21	26	23	25	6
February 1988	48	23	25	21	26	4
May 1988	51	22	29	22	24	4
August 1988	52	24	28	20	24	4
November 1988	48	22	26	20	27	5
February 1989	52	23	29	21	22	5
May 1989	52	25	27	20	23	6
August 1989	49	19	30	21	23	7
November 1989	50	21	29	22	25	3
May 1990	47	19	28	22	25	5



August 1990 50 20 30 23 22 5 November 1990 (B) 56 23 33 20 19 4		Percentages					
August 1990			Strongly	Somewhat	Somewhat	Strongly	Don't
November 1990 (B) 56 23 33 20 19 4		FAVOR	Favor	Favor	Oppose	Oppose	Know
February 1991 (A) 57 26 31 21 17 5 October 1991 57 20 37 20 15 7 October 1991 55 19 36 20 16 10 November 1991 (B) 47 18 29 24 23 6 January 1992 45 20 25 23 26 6 February 1992 61 26 35 18 15 7 December 1992 50 20 30 21 18 11 February 1993 53 22 31 19 18 11 December 1993 54 22 32 18 15 13 January 1994 57 23 34 17 15 12 February 1994 57 21 36 20 17 7 October 1994 51 18 33 20 15 14 <tr< td=""><td>August 1990</td><td>50</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>23</td><td>22</td><td>5</td></tr<>	August 1990	50	20	30	23	22	5
October 1991 57 20 37 20 15 7 October 1991 55 19 36 20 16 10 November 1991 (B) 47 18 29 24 23 6 January 1992 45 20 25 23 26 6 February 1992 61 26 35 18 15 7 December 1992 50 20 30 21 18 11 February 1993 53 22 31 19 18 11 Pecember 1993 54 22 32 18 15 13 January 1994 57 23 34 17 15 12 February 1994 57 21 36 20 17 7 October 1994 51 18 33 20 15 14 July 1995 46 16 30 19 16 18	November 1990 (B)	56	23	33	20	19	4
October 1991 55 19 36 20 16 10 November 1991 (B) 47 18 29 24 23 6 January 1992 45 20 25 23 26 6 February 1992 61 26 35 18 15 7 December 1992 50 20 30 21 18 11 February 1993 53 22 31 19 18 11 December 1993 54 22 32 18 15 13 January 1994 57 21 36 20 17 7 October 1994 57 21 36 20 17 7 October 1994 51 18 33 20 15 14 July 1995 46 16 30 19 16 18 December 1995 45 15 30 21 19 15	February 1991 (A)	57	26	31	21	17	5
November 1991 (B)	October 1991	57	20	37	20	15	7
January 1992 45 20 25 23 26 6 February 1992 50 20 35 18 15 7 December 1992 50 20 30 21 18 11 February 1993 53 22 31 19 18 11 December 1993 54 22 32 18 15 13 January 1994 57 23 34 17 15 12 February 1994 57 21 36 20 17 7 October 1994 51 18 33 20 15 14 July 1995 46 16 30 19 16 18 December 1995 45 15 30 21 19 15 February 1996 45 15 30 21 19 16 June 1998 61 25 36 15 19 5 <t< td=""><td>October 1991</td><td>55</td><td>19</td><td>36</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>10</td></t<>	October 1991	55	19	36	20	16	10
February 1992 61 26 35 18 15 7 December 1992 50 20 30 21 18 11 February 1993 53 22 31 19 18 11 December 1993 54 22 32 18 15 13 January 1994 57 23 34 17 15 12 February 1994 57 21 36 20 17 7 October 1994 51 18 33 20 15 14 July 1995 46 16 30 19 16 18 December 1995 45 15 30 21 19 15 February 1996 45 15 30 21 19 15 February 1998 61 25 36 15 19 5 October 1999 62 25 37 17 14 8	November 1991 (B)	47	18	29	24	23	6
December 1992 50 20 30 21 18 11 February 1993 53 22 31 19 18 11 December 1993 54 22 32 18 15 13 January 1994 57 21 36 20 17 7 October 1994 51 18 33 20 15 14 July 1995 46 16 30 19 16 18 December 1995 45 15 30 21 19 15 February 1996 45 15 30 21 19 16 June 1996 53 19 34 18 18 11 June 1998 61 25 36 15 19 5 October 1999 62 25 37 17 14 8 November 2000 58 26 32 20 16 6 Oc	January 1992	45	20	25	23	26	6
February 1993 53 22 31 19 18 11 December 1993 54 22 32 18 15 13 January 1994 57 23 34 17 15 12 February 1994 57 21 36 20 17 7 October 1994 51 18 33 20 15 14 July 1995 46 16 30 19 16 18 December 1995 45 15 30 21 19 15 February 1996 45 15 30 21 19 16 June 1998 61 25 36 15 19 5 October 1999 62 25 37 17 14 8 November 2000 58 26 32 20 16 6 October 2001 65 28 37 15 14 7	February 1992	61	26	35	18	15	7
December 1993 54 22 32 18 15 13 January 1994 57 23 34 17 15 12 February 1994 57 21 36 20 17 7 October 1994 51 18 33 20 15 14 July 1995 46 16 30 19 16 18 December 1995 45 15 30 21 19 15 February 1996 45 15 30 21 19 16 June 1996 53 19 34 18 18 11 June 1998 61 25 36 15 19 5 October 1999 62 25 37 17 14 8 November 2000 58 26 32 20 16 6 October 2001 65 28 37 15 14 7 February 2002 66 27 39 14 13 7 June 2002 58 20 38 19 15 8 October 2002 65 30 35 16 15 4 April 2004 65 26 39 17 12 6 October 2004 67 30 37 14 12 7 May 2005 (Split sample) 70 32 38 14 10 6 March 2006 68 28 40 16 13 3 September 2007 64 29 35 17 13 6 October 2007 64 29 35 17 13 6 October 2008 74 38 36 13 10 2 March 2009 70 30 40 14 12 4 October 2009 61 29 32 18 18	December 1992	50	20	30	21	18	11
January 1994 57 23 34 17 15 12 February 1994 57 21 36 20 17 7 October 1994 51 18 33 20 15 14 July 1995 46 16 30 19 16 18 December 1995 45 15 30 21 19 15 February 1996 45 15 30 21 19 16 June 1996 53 19 34 18 18 11 June 1998 61 25 36 15 19 5 October 1999 62 25 37 17 14 8 November 2000 58 26 32 20 16 6 October 2001 65 28 37 15 14 7 February 2002 58 20 38 19 15 8 October 2002 65 30 35 16 15 4 May 2003 64 22 42 17 14 5 October 2004 67 30 37 14 12 7 May 2005 (Split sample) 70 32 38 14 10 6 March 2006 68 28 40 16 13 3 September 2007 64 29 35 17 13 6 April 2008 63 28 35 19 14 4 October 2007 64 29 35 17 13 6 April 2008 63 28 35 19 14 4 October 2009 70 30 40 14 12 4 October 2009 61 29 32 18 18	February 1993	53	22	31	19	18	11
February 1994 57 21 36 20 17 7 October 1994 51 18 33 20 15 14 July 1995 46 16 30 19 16 18 December 1995 45 15 30 21 19 15 February 1996 45 15 30 21 19 16 June 1996 53 19 34 18 18 11 June 1998 61 25 36 15 19 5 October 1999 62 25 37 17 14 8 November 2000 58 26 32 20 16 6 October 2001 65 28 37 15 14 7 February 2002 66 27 39 14 13 7 June 2002 58 20 38 19 15 8 October 2	December 1993	54	22	32	18	15	13
October 1994 51 18 33 20 15 14 July 1995 46 16 30 19 16 18 December 1995 45 15 30 21 19 15 February 1996 45 15 30 21 19 16 June 1996 53 19 34 18 18 11 June 1998 61 25 36 15 19 5 October 1999 62 25 37 17 14 8 November 2000 58 26 32 20 16 6 October 2001 65 28 37 15 14 7 February 2002 66 27 39 14 13 7 June 2002 58 20 38 19 15 8 October 2002 65 30 35 16 15 4 May 2003 64 22 42 17 14 5 October 2003 (Split	January 1994	57	23	34	17	15	12
July 1995 46 16 30 19 16 18 December 1995 45 15 30 21 19 15 February 1996 45 15 30 21 19 16 June 1996 53 19 34 18 18 11 June 1998 61 25 36 15 19 5 October 1999 62 25 37 17 14 8 November 2000 58 26 32 20 16 6 October 2001 65 28 37 15 14 7 February 2002 66 27 39 14 13 7 June 2002 58 20 38 19 15 8 October 2002 65 30 35 16 15 4 May 2003 (Split sample) 60 22 38 21 15 4	February 1994	57	21	36	20	17	7
December 1995 45 15 30 21 19 16 February 1996 45 15 30 21 19 16 June 1996 53 19 34 18 18 11 June 1998 61 25 36 15 19 5 October 1999 62 25 37 17 14 8 November 2000 58 26 32 20 16 6 October 2001 65 28 37 15 14 7 February 2002 66 27 39 14 13 7 June 2002 58 20 38 19 15 8 October 2002 65 30 35 16 15 4 May 2003 64 22 42 17 14 5 October 2003 (Split sample) 60 22 38 21 15 4 <t< td=""><td>October 1994</td><td>51</td><td>18</td><td>33</td><td>20</td><td>15</td><td>14</td></t<>	October 1994	51	18	33	20	15	14
February 1996 45 15 30 21 19 16 June 1996 53 19 34 18 18 11 June 1998 61 25 36 15 19 5 October 1999 62 25 37 17 14 8 November 2000 58 26 32 20 16 6 October 2001 65 28 37 15 14 7 February 2002 66 27 39 14 13 7 June 2002 58 20 38 19 15 8 October 2002 65 30 35 16 15 4 May 2003 64 22 42 17 14 5 October 2003 (Split sample) 60 22 38 21 15 4 April 2004 67 30 37 14 12 7 Ma	July 1995	46	16	30	19	16	18
June 1996 53 19 34 18 18 11 June 1998 61 25 36 15 19 5 October 1999 62 25 37 17 14 8 November 2000 58 26 32 20 16 6 October 2001 65 28 37 15 14 7 February 2002 66 27 39 14 13 7 June 2002 58 20 38 19 15 8 October 2002 65 30 35 16 15 4 May 2003 64 22 42 17 14 5 October 2003 (Split sample) 60 22 38 21 15 4 April 2004 65 26 39 17 12 6 October 2004 67 30 37 14 12 7 May	December 1995	45	15	30	21	19	15
June 1998 61 25 36 15 19 5 October 1999 62 25 37 17 14 8 November 2000 58 26 32 20 16 6 October 2001 65 28 37 15 14 7 February 2002 66 27 39 14 13 7 June 2002 58 20 38 19 15 8 October 2002 65 30 35 16 15 4 May 2003 64 22 42 17 14 5 October 2003 (Split sample) 60 22 38 21 15 4 April 2004 65 26 39 17 12 6 October 2004 67 30 37 14 12 7 May 2005 (Split sample) 70 32 38 14 10 6 March 2006 68 28 40 16 13 3 <th< td=""><td>February 1996</td><td>45</td><td>15</td><td>30</td><td>21</td><td>19</td><td>16</td></th<>	February 1996	45	15	30	21	19	16
October 1999 62 25 37 17 14 8 November 2000 58 26 32 20 16 6 October 2001 65 28 37 15 14 7 February 2002 66 27 39 14 13 7 June 2002 58 20 38 19 15 8 October 2002 65 30 35 16 15 4 May 2003 64 22 42 17 14 5 October 2003 (Split sample) 60 22 38 21 15 4 April 2004 65 26 39 17 12 6 October 2004 67 30 37 14 12 7 May 2005 (Split sample) 70 32 38 14 10 6 March 2006 68 28 40 16 13 3 September 2007 64 29 35 17 13 6	June 1996	53	19	34	18	18	11
November 2000 58 26 32 20 16 6 October 2001 65 28 37 15 14 7 February 2002 66 27 39 14 13 7 June 2002 58 20 38 19 15 8 October 2002 65 30 35 16 15 4 May 2003 64 22 42 17 14 5 October 2003 (Split sample) 60 22 38 21 15 4 April 2004 65 26 39 17 12 6 October 2004 67 30 37 14 12 7 May 2005 (Split sample) 70 32 38 14 10 6 March 2006 68 28 40 16 13 3 September 2006 68 32 36 14 13 5 April 2007 63 26 38 15 16 6	June 1998	61	25	36	15	19	5
October 2001 65 28 37 15 14 7 February 2002 66 27 39 14 13 7 June 2002 58 20 38 19 15 8 October 2002 65 30 35 16 15 4 May 2003 64 22 42 17 14 5 October 2003 (Split sample) 60 22 38 21 15 4 April 2004 65 26 39 17 12 6 October 2004 67 30 37 14 12 7 May 2005 (Split sample) 70 32 38 14 10 6 March 2006 68 28 40 16 13 3 September 2006 68 32 36 14 13 5 April 2007 63 26 38 15 16 6 October 2007 64 29 35 17 13 6 <	October 1999	62	25	37	17	14	8
February 2002 66 27 39 14 13 7 June 2002 58 20 38 19 15 8 October 2002 65 30 35 16 15 4 May 2003 64 22 42 17 14 5 October 2003 (Split sample) 60 22 38 21 15 4 April 2004 65 26 39 17 12 6 October 2004 67 30 37 14 12 7 May 2005 (Split sample) 70 32 38 14 10 6 March 2006 68 28 40 16 13 3 September 2006 68 32 36 14 13 5 April 2007 63 26 38 15 16 6 October 2007 64 29 35 17 13 6 April 2008 63 28 35 19 14 4 <td< td=""><td>November 2000</td><td>58</td><td>26</td><td>32</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>6</td></td<>	November 2000	58	26	32	20	16	6
June 2002 58 20 38 19 15 8 October 2002 65 30 35 16 15 4 May 2003 64 22 42 17 14 5 October 2003 (Split sample) 60 22 38 21 15 4 April 2004 65 26 39 17 12 6 October 2004 67 30 37 14 12 7 May 2005 (Split sample) 70 32 38 14 10 6 March 2006 68 28 40 16 13 3 September 2006 68 32 36 14 13 5 April 2007 63 26 38 15 16 6 October 2007 64 29 35 17 13 6 April 2008 63 28 35 19 14 4 September 2008 74 38 36 13 10 2 <t< td=""><td>October 2001</td><td>65</td><td>28</td><td>37</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>7</td></t<>	October 2001	65	28	37	15	14	7
October 2002 65 30 35 16 15 4 May 2003 64 22 42 17 14 5 October 2003 (Split sample) 60 22 38 21 15 4 April 2004 65 26 39 17 12 6 October 2004 67 30 37 14 12 7 May 2005 (Split sample) 70 32 38 14 10 6 March 2006 68 28 40 16 13 3 September 2006 68 32 36 14 13 5 April 2007 63 26 38 15 16 6 October 2007 64 29 35 17 13 6 April 2008 63 28 35 19 14 4 September 2008 74 38 36 13 10 2 March 2009 70 30 40 14 12 4 <	February 2002	66	27	39	14	13	7
May 2003 64 22 42 17 14 5 October 2003 (Split sample) 60 22 38 21 15 4 April 2004 65 26 39 17 12 6 October 2004 67 30 37 14 12 7 May 2005 (Split sample) 70 32 38 14 10 6 March 2006 68 28 40 16 13 3 September 2006 68 32 36 14 13 5 April 2007 63 26 38 15 16 6 October 2007 64 29 35 17 13 6 April 2008 63 28 35 19 14 4 September 2008 74 38 36 13 10 2 March 2009 70 30 40 14 12 4 October 2009 61 29 32 18 18 3 <td>June 2002</td> <td>58</td> <td>20</td> <td>38</td> <td>19</td> <td>15</td> <td>8</td>	June 2002	58	20	38	19	15	8
October 2003 (Split sample) 60 22 38 21 15 4 April 2004 65 26 39 17 12 6 October 2004 67 30 37 14 12 7 May 2005 (Split sample) 70 32 38 14 10 6 March 2006 68 28 40 16 13 3 September 2006 68 32 36 14 13 5 April 2007 63 26 38 15 16 6 October 2007 64 29 35 17 13 6 April 2008 63 28 35 19 14 4 September 2008 74 38 36 13 10 2 March 2009 70 30 40 14 12 4 October 2009 61 29 32 18 18 3	October 2002	65	30	35	16	15	4
April 2004 65 26 39 17 12 6 October 2004 67 30 37 14 12 7 May 2005 (Split sample) 70 32 38 14 10 6 March 2006 68 28 40 16 13 3 September 2006 68 32 36 14 13 5 April 2007 63 26 38 15 16 6 October 2007 64 29 35 17 13 6 April 2008 63 28 35 19 14 4 September 2008 74 38 36 13 10 2 March 2009 70 30 40 14 12 4 October 2009 61 29 32 18 18 3	-	64	22	42	17	14	5
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May 2005 (Split sample) 70 32 38 14 10 6 March 2006 68 28 40 16 13 3 September 2006 68 32 36 14 13 5 April 2007 63 26 38 15 16 6 October 2007 64 29 35 17 13 6 April 2008 63 28 35 19 14 4 September 2008 74 38 36 13 10 2 March 2009 70 30 40 14 12 4 October 2009 61 29 32 18 18 3	April 2004	65	26	39	17	12	6
March 2006 68 28 40 16 13 3 September 2006 68 32 36 14 13 5 April 2007 63 26 38 15 16 6 October 2007 64 29 35 17 13 6 April 2008 63 28 35 19 14 4 September 2008 74 38 36 13 10 2 March 2009 70 30 40 14 12 4 October 2009 61 29 32 18 18 3	October 2004	67	30	37	14	12	7
September 2006 68 32 36 14 13 5 April 2007 63 26 38 15 16 6 October 2007 64 29 35 17 13 6 April 2008 63 28 35 19 14 4 September 2008 74 38 36 13 10 2 March 2009 70 30 40 14 12 4 October 2009 61 29 32 18 18 3	May 2005 (Split sample)	70	32	38	14	10	6
April 2007 63 26 38 15 16 6 October 2007 64 29 35 17 13 6 April 2008 63 28 35 19 14 4 September 2008 74 38 36 13 10 2 March 2009 70 30 40 14 12 4 October 2009 61 29 32 18 18 3	March 2006	68	28	40	16	13	
October 2007 64 29 35 17 13 6 April 2008 63 28 35 19 14 4 September 2008 74 38 36 13 10 2 March 2009 70 30 40 14 12 4 October 2009 61 29 32 18 18 3	September 2006	68	32	36	14	13	5
April 2008 63 28 35 19 14 4 September 2008 74 38 36 13 10 2 March 2009 70 30 40 14 12 4 October 2009 61 29 32 18 18 3	April 2007	63	26	38	15	16	6
September 2008 74 38 36 13 10 2 March 2009 70 30 40 14 12 4 October 2009 61 29 32 18 18 3		64	29	35	17	13	6
March 2009 70 30 40 14 12 4 October 2009 61 29 32 18 18 3	April 2008	63	28	35	19	14	4
October 2009 61 29 32 18 18 3	September 2008	74	38	36	13	10	2
	March 2009	70	30	40	14	12	4
				32	18	18	
March 2010 74 33 41 13 10 3	March 2010	74	33	41	13	10	3

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"Do you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the use of nuclear energy as one of the ways to provide electricity in the United States?"

, , , ,	Perce	Percentages		
	Favor	Oppose		
June 1998	61	34		
Men	67	31		
Women	55	38		
October 1999	62	31		
Men	68	29		
Women	57	32		
November 2000	58	36		
Men	65	33		
Women	51	39		
October 2001	65	29		
Men	70	28		
Women	60	30		
February 2002	66	27		
Men	71	26		
Women	62	27		
June 2002	58	34		
Men	63	34		
Women	55	35		
October 2002	65	31		
Men	71	28		
Women	59	35		
May 2003	64	31		
Men	68	28		
Women	60	33		
October 2003 (Split sample)	60	36		
Men	62	38		
Women	59	34		
April 2004	65	29		
Men	71	26		
Women	59	31		
October 2004	67	26		
Men	74	24		
Women	61	28		
May 2005 (Split sample)	70	<u> 24</u>		
Men	78	21		
Women	62	27		
March 2006	68	29		
Men	72	<u>23</u> 27		
Women	64	31		
September 2006	68	27		
Men	73	24		
Women	63	30		
VVOITIEII	03	30		

"Do you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the use of nuclear energy as one of the ways to provide electricity in the United States?"

	Perc	entages
	Favor	Oppose
April 2007	63	31
Men	68	28
Women	59	34
October 2007	64	30
Men	70	26
Women	59	34
April 2008	63	33
Men	70	27
Women	55	40
September 2008	74	24
Men	79	20
Women	70	27
March 2009	70	26
Men	75	23
Women	64	30
October 2009	61	36
Men	71	28
Women	52	44
March 2010	74	23
Men	80	18
Women	68	27

"Would new nuclear power plants be more acceptable to you, if you knew the plants would be added at sites where current nuclear power plants are already operating?"

Ρ	er	C	er	ηt	а	a	е	S

	, ,	rcciitag	
			Don't
	Yes	No	Know
All adults	<u>74</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>7</u>
Men	77	17	6
Women	71	22	7
Age:			
18-34	80	18	2
35-49	76	18	6
50+	68	22	10
College graduates	74	18	8
Men	75	17	8
Women	73	19	8
Not college graduates	74	20	6
Men	78	17	5
Women	70	23	7
Northeast	74	23	4
Midwest	74	17	9
South	77	18	6
West	69	22	8
Nuclear power plant in state	76	18	6
Electric company operates nuclear plant	76	17	7
Visited NPP/info center	73	22	6
Opinion leader	75	18	8
Environmentalist	75	20	5
Registered voter	74	20	7
Democrat	71	24	5
Republican	79	13	9
Independent	73	20	7
Influentials	77	18	5

Whether New Nuclear Power Plants Would be More Acceptable If Added at Sites Where Current Nuclear Power Plants are Already Operating: Trends

"Would new nuclear power plants be more acceptable to you, if you knew the plants would be added at sites where current nuclear power plants are already operating?"

		J	Don't
	Yes	No	Know
March 2001	62	29	9
July 2001	64	27	9
October 2001	57	29	14
February 2002	66	26	8
October 2003 (Split sample)	59	34	7
April 2004	63	27	10
October 2004	62	29	9
May 2005	69	24	7
March 2006	68	28	4
September 2006	67	27	7
April 2007	63	32	5
October 2007	53	40	7
April 2008	64	30	6
September 2008	70	26	4
March 2009	66	25	9
October 2009	65	29	7
March 2010	74	19	7

Percent Saying New Nuclear Reactor Would Be Acceptable Next to the Nearest Operating Nuclear Power Plant: Subgroups

"If a new power plant were needed to supply electricity, would it be <u>acceptable</u> to you or <u>not acceptable</u> to you to add a new reactor at the site of the nearest nuclear power plant that is already operating?"

	Acceptable	Not Acceptable	Don't Know
All adults	77	19	
Men	83	<u>=5</u> 14	<u>4</u> 3
Women	71	24	5
Age:			
18-34	74	22	4
35-49	79	18	2
50+	78	17	5
College graduates	84	12	5
Men	88	8	5
Women	79	16	5
Not college graduates	74	22	4
Men	81	16	3
Women	68	27	5
Northeast	73	23	4
Midwest	79	16	6
South	80	18	2
West	72	21	6
Nuclear power plant in state	79	18	3
Electric company operates nuclear plant	81	16	3
Visited NPP/info center	79	20	1
Opinion leader	75	22	3
Environmentalist	73	22	4
Registered voter	78	19	4
Democrat	72	25	3
Republican	81	15	4
Independent	78	18	4
Influentials	81	17	2

Percent Saying New Nuclear Reactor Would Be Acceptable Next to the Nearest Operating Nuclear Power Plant: Trends

"If a new power plant were needed to supply electricity, would it be <u>acceptable</u> to you or <u>not acceptable</u> to you to add a new reactor at the site of the nearest nuclear power plant that is already operating?"

		Not	Don't
	Acceptable	Acceptable	Know
May 2005	73	20	7
March 2006	73	22	5
September 2006	68	25	7
April 2007	66	29	5
October 2007	59	36	6
April 2008	66	29	5
September 2008	75	21	4
March 2009	70	24	7
October 2009	68	27	5
March 2010	77	19	4

"Which of the following items seems most important to you (READ LIST. RANDOMIZE. CHECK ONLY ONE RESPONSE.)? And which one of the remaining items seems second most important to you?" (READ LIST. RANDOMIZE. CHECK ONLY ONE RESPONSE.)

	First In Importance	First or Second In Importance
Job creation	41	64
Economic growth	23	48
Energy independence	15	39
Global warming	14	25
Air pollution	7	22
Don't know, no response	1	3

First In Importance

	Job	Economic	Global	Energy	Air
	Creation	Growth	Warming	Independence	
All adults	<u>41</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>	
Men	39	24	11	18	<u>7</u> 6
Women	43	22	18	10	7
Age:					
18-34	34	29	22	11	5
35-49	45	24	11	11	9
50+	42	19	12	19	6
College graduates	31	29	17	19	3
Men	31	30	13	21	3
Women	30	28	21	17	3
Not college graduates	45	21	14	12	8
Men	42	21	11	17	8
Women	47	20	16	7	8
Northeast	40	24	13	14	8
Midwest	48	24	9	14	4
South	41	22	15	15	6
West	34	22	21	13	9
Nuclear power plant in state	40	23	14	17	5
Electric company operates NPP	40	25	14	14	5
Visited NPP/info center	52	18	11	16	2
Opinion leader	39	23	22	10	5
Environmentalist	37	19	21	15	6
Registered voter	41	23	14	15	7
Democrat	40	21	20	8	10
Republican	44	26	9	20	1
Independent	44	19	12	18	5
Influentials	41	17	19	20	3

"Which of the following items seems most important to you (READ LIST. RANDOMIZE. CHECK ONLY ONE RESPONSE.)? And which one of the remaining items seems second most important to you?" (READ LIST. RANDOMIZE. CHECK ONLY ONE RESPONSE.)

First Or	Secona II	n importance
• -	F	

		riist	эт зесона ні нітрог	tunce	
	Job	Economic	Energy	Global	Air
	Creation	Growth	Independence	Warming	Pollution
All adults	<u>64</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>22</u>
Men	60	50	46	21	21
Women	68	47	32	29	22
Age:					
18-34	55	45	41	33	26
35-49	68	50	36	22	22
50+	67	50	41	21	18
College graduates	57	50	44	28	19
Men	54	52	54	25	12
Women	59	48	33	30	27
Not college graduates	66	47	37	24	23
Men	62	49	43	19	25
Women	70	46	32	28	21
Northeast	58	51	41	22	27
Midwest	72	50	39	19	16
South	66	51	36	23	22
West	57	39	42	36	22
Nuclear power plant in state	62	49	45	22	21
Electric company operates NPP	66	47	44	23	17
Visited NPP/info center	65	46	45	23	20
Opinion leader	60	45	40	32	22
Environmentalist	59	41	42	32	23
Registered voter	64	50	40	23	21
Democrat	62	40	29	36	31
Republican	73	62	41	12	9
Independent	66	46	44	22	20
Influentials	61	41	49	28	21

"Which of the following items seems most important to you (READ LIST. RANDOMIZE. CHECK ONLY ONE RESPONSE.)? And which one of the remaining items seems second most important to you?" (READ LIST. RANDOMIZE. CHECK ONLY ONE RESPONSE.)

	First In Importance		
	March	March	
	2009	2010	
Job creation	32	41	
Economic growth	26	23	
Global warming	14	15	
Energy independence	20	14	
Air pollution	7	7	
Don't know, no response	1	1	

	First Or Second In Importance		
	March	March	
	2009	2010	
Job creation	58	64	
Economic growth	52	48	
Energy independence	43	39	
Global warming	24	25	
Air pollution	19	22	
Don't know, no response	1	3	

"Which concerns you more..."

	Percentages
Split sample version A	
Air pollution	60
Global climate change	35
(Don't know)	5
Split sample version B	
Air pollution	63
Global warming	33
(Don't know)	4

	Split Sample A:		Split Sa	ample B:
	Air	Global	Air	Global
	Pollution	Climate Change	Pollution	Warming
All adults	<u>60</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>33</u>
Men	60	35	63	31
Women	60	36	64	34
Age:				
18-34	51	46	63	37
35-49	64	32	64	32
50+	65	28	63	31
College graduates	54	42	64	32
Men	51	43	64	33
Women	58	40	66	32
Not college graduates	62	33	63	33
Men	64	31	63	30
Women	61	35	63	35
Northeast	60	35	65	34
Midwest	63	32	71	23
South	60	34	61	34
West	57	40	59	38
Nuclear power plant in state	63	33	67	30
Electric company operates				
nuclear plant	56	37	64	31
Visited NPP/info center	64	30	70	25
Opinion leader	70	27	58	38
Environmentalist	55	40	56	41
Registered voter	62	34	64	33
Democrat	49	49	52	47
Republican	74	24	84	14
Independent	63	28	61	33
Influentials	62	34	63	34



"Which concerns you more..."

Percentages

	October	March
Split sample version A	2009	2010
Air pollution	57	60
Global climate change	40	35
(Don't know)	4	5
Split sample version B		
Air pollution	57	63
Global warming	38	33
(Don't know)	6	4

Association of Nuclear Energy with Branding Attributes

"Do you associate nuclear energy <u>a lot</u>, <u>a little</u>, or <u>not at all</u> with..."

Percentages

			Not	(Don't
	A Lot	A Little	At All	Know)
Reliable electricity	55	32	8	4
Efficiency	52	29	14	5
Clean air	48	34	15	4
Affordable electricity	48	32	15	5
Energy independence	46	41	13	1
Economic growth	37	42	19	2
Job creation	37	40	21	3
Climate change solution	28	40	28	5

Association of Nuclear Energy with Branding Attributes: Subgroups

"Do you associate nuclear energy <u>a lot</u>, <u>a little</u>, or <u>not at all</u> with..."

Percent Said "A Lot"

	Fercent Suid A Lot							
	Reliable Electricity	Efficiency	Clean Air	Affordable Electricity	Energy Independence	Job Creation	Economic Growth	Climate Change Solution
All adults	<u>55</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>28</u>
Men	68	63	48	55	55	38	45	30
Women	46	42	47	40	36	36	30	26
Age:								
18-34	56	47	37	41	33	32	31	36
35-49	52	51	44	51	44	44	39	18
50+	57	57	59	50	55	37	41	28
College graduates	58	55	46	49	60	25	31	26
Men	70	71	49	58	66	25	30	35
Women	49	39	43	37	53	26	32	14
Not college graduates	55	52	48	47	41	42	40	28
Men	68	60	47	54	51	44	51	27
Women	46	43	49	40	31	40	30	29
Northeast	44	50	45	44	55	33	42	22
Midwest	58	53	57	50	45	38	37	32
South	63	55	46	49	43	40	32	28
West	49	49	44	45	41	36	42	26
Nuclear power plant								
in state	54	56	44	49	50	37	38	26
Electric company opera	tes							
nuclear power plan		55	47	48	54	35	37	30
Visited NPP/info center		56	53	54	51	44	42	30
Opinion leader	61	65	49	59	57	41	45	30
Environmentalist	58	60	55	50	48	37	36	34
Registered voter	56	53	47	47	46	35	39	26
Democrat	53	52	52	42	37	43	42	37
Republican	53	54	30	48	47	32	27	20
Independent	54	49	51	52	48	34	35	25
Influentials	54	54	49	55	52	39	39	27

"Do you associate nuclear energy <u>a lot</u>, <u>a little</u>, or <u>not at all</u> with..."

Clean air	A Lot	A Little	Not At All	(Don't Know)
May 2005	55	20	18	7
March 2006	55 55	22	13 17	6
September 2006	53	24	15	7
April 2007	42	26	26	7
October 2007	48	30	16	5
April 2008	48	30	19	3
September 2008	56	25	17	2
March 2009	49	30	18	3
March 2010	48	34	15	4
Affordability/affordable electricity*				
May 2005	42	30	16	12
March 2006	43	33	13	11
September 2006	40	31	15	14
April 2007	31	36	20	12
October 2007	38	33	20	10
April 2008*	47	32	15	5
September 2008*	57	27	14	2
March 2009*	52	31	13	5
March 2010*	48	32	15	5
Reliability/reliable electricity*				
May 2005	50	27	14	9
March 2006	50	31	12	7
September 2006	50	31	13	7
April 2007	45	32	17	7
October 2007	45	35	15	6
April 2008*	55	29	13	3
September 2008*	62	27	9	2
March 2009*	56	28	12	4
March 2010*	55	32	8	4

(Continues on next page)

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"Do you associate nuclear energy <u>a lot</u>, <u>a little</u>, or <u>not at all</u> with..."

	A Lot	A Little	Not At All	(Don't Know)
Efficiency				
May 2005	51	27	13	9
March 2006	55	30	9	6
September 2006	49	31	12	8
April 2007	45	31	17	7
October 2007	44	35	14	6
April 2008	51	32	13	4
September 2008	57	29	11	3
March 2009	50	33	14	4
March 2010	52	29	14	5
Energy independence				
May 2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
March 2006	50	31	13	7
September 2006	49	32	12	7
April 2007	42	30	19	9
September 2008 (split sample)	55	33	11	1
March 2009	52	30	14	4
March 2010	46	41	13	1
Sustainability				
May 2005	42	33	15	10
March 2006	43	33	15	9
September 2006	39	35	15	10
April 2007	39	33	19	9
October 2007	38	35	18	9
April 2008	42	35	17	6
September 2008	49	34	13	5
Energy security				
May 2005	40	33	18	9
March 2006	40	35	18	8
September 2006	39	37	16	7
April 2007	33	35	24	8
October 2007	40	37	17	6
April 2008	44	36	17	3
September 2008 (split sample)	56	33	9	2

(Continues on next page)

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Association of Nuclear Energy with Branding Attributes: Trends (Continued)

"Do you associate nuclear energy <u>a lot</u>, <u>a little</u>, or <u>not at all</u> with..."

(Global*) climate change solution				
October 2007*	29	38	24	8
April 2008*	30	37	27	6
September 2008*	35	37	24	5
March 2009	32	36	25	7
March 2010	28	40	28	5
Economic growth				
September 2008	45	37	16	2
March 2009	37	40	19	3
March 2010	37	42	19	2

Expanding Nuclear and Other Low-Carbon/Carbon-Free Energy Sources

"Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements."

We should take advantage of all low-carbon energy sources, including nuclear, hydro, and renewable energy, to produce the electricity we need while limiting greenhouse gas emissions.

	Percentages
Agree	84
Disagree	13
Strongly agree	52
Somewhat agree	32
Somewhat disagree	8
Strongly disagree	5
Don't know	3

Carbon-free nuclear energy should be expanded as one way to reduce greenhouse gases and prevent global climate change.

Agree Disagree	Percentages 80 17
Disagree	17
Strongly agree	38
Somewhat agree	42
Somewhat disagree	8
Strongly disagree	8
Don't know	4

The federal government should provide guaranteed loans to companies to jump-start investment in solar, wind, advanced-design nuclear power plants or other energy technology that reduces greenhouse gases

	Percentages		
Agree	72		
Disagree	26		
Strongly agree	36		
Somewhat agree	36		
Somewhat disagree	12		
Strongly disagree	14		
Don't know	2		

Expanding Nuclear and Other Emission-Free/ Low-Carbon Energy Sources: Subgroups

- We should take advantage of all low-carbon energy sources, including nuclear, hydro, and renewable energy, to produce the electricity we needs while limiting greenhouse gas emissions.
- Carbon-free nuclear energy should be expanded as one way to reduce greenhouse gases and prevent global climate change
- The federal government should provide guaranteed loans to companies to jump-start investment in solar, wind, advanced-design nuclear power plants or other energy technology that reduces greenhouse gases

		Percent Agree	
	Take	Carbon-Free	Federal
	Advantage	Nuclear	Government
	Of Low-Carbon	Energy Should	Should Provide
	Energy Sources	Be Expanded	Guaranteed Loans
All adults	<u>84</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>72</u>
Men	85	82	73
Women	83	78	72
Age:			
18-34	83	83	77
35-49	88	85	72
50+	83	77	70
College graduates	88	84	77
Men	87	84	75
Women	90	84	78
Not college graduates	83	79	71
Men	84	81	72
Women	81	76	69
Northeast	84	80	73
Midwest	85	77	70
South	82	82	69
West	87	79	78
Nuclear power plant in state	85	80	71
Electric company operates NI	PP 88	83	75
Visited NPP/info center	75	76	69
Opinion leader	79	83	77
Environmentalist	88	83	81
Registered voter	85	79	71
Democrat	88	80	85
Republican	83	78	57
Independent	82	82	71
Influentials	80	81	73

We should take advantage of all low-carbon energy sources, including nuclear, hydro, and renewable energy, to produce the electricity we need while limiting greenhouse gas emissions.

	Percentages					
Agree Disagree	April 2007 85 13	April 2008 84 14	September 2008 89 8	March 2009 89 9	October 2009 84 13	September 2010 84 13
Characharana	F.4	F2	F0	FF	5 2	F2
Strongly agree	51	53	58	55	52	52
Somewhat agree	33	31	32	34	33	32
Somewhat disagree	7	8	5	5	7	8
Strongly disagree	6	7	3	5	6	5
Don't know	3	2	2	2	3	3

Carbon-free (Emission-free*) nuclear energy should be expanded as one way to reduce greenhouse gases and prevent global climate change.

	Percentages			
	March	October	September	
	2009	2009*	2010	
Agree	82	75	80	
Disagree	15	20	17	
Strongly agree	45	41	38	
Somewhat agree	37	34	42	
Somewhat disagree	8	9	8	
Strongly disagree	8	11	8	
Don't know	3	4	4	

"Thinking about the nuclear power plants that are operating now, how <u>safe</u> do you regard these plants? Please think of a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means <u>very unsafe</u> and 7 means <u>very safe</u>. The safer you think they are, the higher the number you would give."

	Percentages
High safety rating (5-7)	73
7	19
6	24
5	30
Middle (4)	14
3	5
2	1
1	4
Low safety rating (1-3)	10
Don't know	2

"Thinking about the nuclear (energy*) power plants that are operating now, how <u>safe</u> do you regard these plants? Please think of a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means <u>very unsafe</u> and 7 means <u>very safe</u>. The safer you think they are, the higher the number you would give."

	Apr.	Oct.	May	Mar.	Sep.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Sep.	Mar.	Oct.	Mar.
	2004*	2004	2005	2006	2006	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009	2009	2010
<u>All adults</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>73</u>
Men	65	73	69	69	66	63	57	73	79	72	73	80
Women	56	51	63	59	54	47	50	60	65	59	60	66
Age:												
18-34	63	51	60	62	46	43	51	62	68	58	61	70
35-49	62	65	66	63	67	57	53	67	70	63	64	75
50+	60	67	72	67	67	63	58	68	76	74	72	74
College graduates	63	59	72	65	60	58	58	67	73	71	70	72
Men	n/a	72	77	73	72	74	61	76	83	84	82	75
Women	n/a	45	67	59	50	45	54	58	62	58	60	68
Not college graduates	59	62	64	63	60	53	52	66	71	63	65	73
Men	n/a	73	67	67	64	59	55	71	77	68	70	83
Women	n/a	53	61	60	56	47	48	61	66	59	59	65
Northeast	61	61	60	63	65	50	57	61	66	58	60	72
Midwest	62	60	70	64	59	56	52	70	77	70	69	71
South	60	66	71	65	62	58	56	69	75	62	70	73
West	60	57	59	62	54	51	47	62	66	72	63	75
Nuclear power plant in state	62	65	68	67	65	58	60	70	73	73	70	76
Electric company operates NPP	71	72	71	67	69	58	57	74	76	72	75	77
Visited NPP/info center	65	76	69	73	64	74	53	75	76	76	82	79
Opinion leader	59	67	71	65	57	50	53	69	77	69	67	79
Environmentalist	59	61	66	62	61	54	54	65	70	66	65	74
Registered voter	61	63	67	65	62	55	57	69	75	69	68	74
Democrat	54	57	64	63	61	52	48	63	63	62	62	70
Republican	70	71	77	71	69	60	57	75	80	80	76	77
Independent	62	58	61	64	54	54	57	67	77	66	66	74
Influentials	54	66	68	65	59	48	52	69	76	71	72	76

110

"Thinking about the nuclear energy (power*) plants that are operating now, how safe do you regard these plants? Please think of a scale from "1" to "7," where "1" means "very unsafe" and "7" means "very safe." The safer you think they are, the higher the number you would give."

Percentages

	Very unsafe	e 2	3	4	5	6	Very safe 7	Don't Know 8
February 1984	22	11	15	17	18	10	6	2
May 1984	16	9	17	19	20	10	7	2
October 1984	22	12	14	16	17	10	7	2
January 1985	25	13	14	14	16	10	7	2
March 1985	17	13	18	17	17	10	6	2
May 1985	21	12	15	14	15	12	8	2
October 1985	24	13	15	12	16	10	7	4
December 1985	25	10	16	17	13	7	8	5
February 1986	19	13	16	17	18	10	5	3
May 1986	11	8	15	19	24	14	6	2
August 1986	13	8	15	21	23	12	6	1
November 1986	19	11	15	19	19	8	7	1
February 1987	14	11	19	20	20	11	4	1
May 1987	8	7	19	23	26	10	6	2
August 1987	16	8	16	19	19	12	7	2
November 1987	5	11	18	20	17	9	6	4
February 1988	15	11	18	20	19	9	7	2
August 1989	15	9	15	20	23	11	5	3
May 1990	13	10	16	21	22	10	6	3
May 1991	6	6	14	21	31	12	7	4
May 1993	9	4	10	17	28	15	9	8
January 1994	9	4	14	15	26	16	8	7
December 1995	10	7	14	17	21	13	9	8
May 1997	12	7	14	15	24	13	9	6
April 2000	7	4	9	16	32	15	11	7
October 2001	6	2	8	12	30	21	16	6
February 2002	8	5	9	12	32	14	14	6

Continues on next page

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"Thinking about the nuclear energy (power*) plants that are operating now, how safe do you regard these plants? Please think of a scale from "1" to "7," where "1" means "very unsafe" and "7" means "very safe." The safer you think they are, the higher the number you would give."

Percentages

	Very unsaf						Very safe	Don't Know
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
October 2003								
Sample A ⁷	6	6	9	14	29	16	14	6
Sample B	6	3	11	14	30	18	13	5
April 2004	5	4	10	15	33	19	8	6
October 2004*	6	4	10	16	31	17	14	2
May 2005*	6	4	6	14	29	20	18	4
March 2006*	4	4	10	15	30	19	15	3
September 2006*	7	4	11	15	31	18	12	4
April 2007*	9	5	11	17	26	16	12	5
October 2007*	8	12	11	14	24	15	15	3
April 2008*	5	5	9	13	32	20	15	2
September 2008*	5	3	8	11	30	22	20	2
March 2009*	6	4	10	13	29	19	18	2
October 2009*	4	5	8	14	25	24	17	3
March 2010*	4	1	5	14	30	24	19	2

 $\overline{\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{R}i}}$ 112

⁷ In October 2003, the sample was divided into two equal parts. The samples differed in the questions that immediately preceded the safety question. Half the sample (Sample A) was asked the safety question with no information provided first. The other half of the sample (Sample B) was asked the safety question after the following sequence: 1) a question on favorability to nuclear energy, 2) information ("More than 100 nuclear power plants produce all the electricity used by one of every five American homes and businesses without emitting any air pollution") and 3) the favorability question repeated.

"And do you <u>strongly agree</u>, <u>somewhat agree</u>, <u>somewhat disagree</u>, or <u>strongly disagree</u> that today's nuclear power plants are safe and secure?"

	Percentages
Agree	82
Disagree	15
Strongly agree	31
Somewhat agree	51
Somewhat disagree	10
Strongly disagree	5
Don't know	3

Percent Agree

	Sep. 2006	Apr. 2007	Oct. 2007	Apr. 2008	Sep. 2008	Mar. 2009	Oct. 2009	Mar. 2010
All adults	<u>65</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>82</u>
Men	72	71	72	77	82	83	80	88
Women	58	55	65	65	74	69	65	77
Age:	62	60	60	70	7.0		70	0.5
18-34	62	63	68	70	76 	77 - 2	72 	85
35-49	68	56	73	74	77	73	73	86
50+	65	66	67	70	81	77	73	79
College graduates	66	65	70	75	83	79	77	87
Men	76	75	71	82	89	86	84	90
Women	57	56	69	67	75	71	71	83
Not college graduates	64	62	68	70	76	75	71	81
Men	71	70	73	75	79	83	79	87
Women	59	54	64	64	74	68	63	75
Northeast	68	64	70	68	73	71	70	79
Midwest	64	65	67	75	80	79	74	85
South	64	63	69	71	81	75	74	82
West	65	59	69	69	76	78	70	82
Nuclear power plant in state	69	65	74	74	78	82	77	83
Electric company operates								
nuclear plant	70	63	76	79	77	84	80	84
Visited NPP/info center	66	72	74	77	86	79	83	82
Opinion leader	60	62	72	78	81	79	71	88
Environmentalist	63	64	68	69	74	76	71	81
Registered voter	65	64	71	73	78	77	74	82
Democrat	61	59	72	66	75	72	65	78
Republican	77	73	72	82	86	85	83	86
Independent	61	58	67	69	79	75	76	84
Influentials	63	57	63	77	82	75	76	83

 B_{Ri}

"I'll read you some topics about nuclear energy. Please tell me if you have heard or read any information on the topic in the past year—that is, during the past year but before this interview. Just say yes or no. How about...."

"Yes"

	Mar. 2006	Sep. 2006	Apr. 2007	Oct. 2007	Apr. 2008	Sep. 2008	Mar. 2009	Oct. 2009	Mar. 2010
The need to reduce America's dependence on energy from unstable parts of the world	68	69	73	60	72	78			
Using nuclear energy to reduce America's dependence on foreign oil							67	65	65
The need for nuclear energy	60	58	57	52	55	68	64	61	
Clean air benefits of nuclear energy	47	47	46	46	38	45	52	45	54
The need to build more nuclear power plants in the U.S.	48	49	48	44	47	58	56	51	59
The need to build more nuclear energy facilities in the U.S.							53	55	
Efficiency of nuclear power plants	47	48	45	43	47	51			
Reliability of nuclear power plants	44	45	43	41	45	51			
Using nuclear energy as a way to fight global warming and climate change	39	44	39	39	38	46	48	41	47
Safety of nuclear power plants					49	54	51	52	51
Using nuclear energy to grow (fuel*) the economy and create jobs							49*	41	50
The federal government awarded a loan guarantee for building new nuclear power plants									27
Recent releases of a very weak radioactive material called tritium from some nuclear power plants									16

• (SPLIT SAMPLE A) "<u>Used nuclear fuel rods</u> can be stored safely and securely at nuclear energy plants."

	Percentages
Agree	61
Disagree	30
Strongly agree	17
Somewhat agree	44
Somewhat disagree	19
Strongly disagree	11
Don't know	9

• (SPLIT SAMPLE A) "The federal government should store <u>used nuclear fuel rods</u> at a secure storage facility away from the nuclear energy plant sites until a permanent disposal facility is ready."

Agree Disagree	Percentages 81 15
Strongly agree	51
Somewhat agree	30
Somewhat disagree	9
Strongly disagree	5
Don't know	4

Continues

 B_{Ri}

 (SPLIT SAMPLE B) <u>Used nuclear fuel rods</u> can be stored safely and securely at nuclear energy plants?"

Agree Disagree	Percentages 57 36
Strongly agree	16
Somewhat agree	40
Somewhat disagree	19
Strongly disagree	17
Don't know	7

• (SPLIT SAMPLE B) The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has determined that <u>used nuclear fuel rods</u> can be stored safely at nuclear energy plants for 100 years. Hearing that, would you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree that <u>used nuclear fuel rods</u> can be stored safely and securely at nuclear energy plants?

	Percentages
Agree	59
Disagree	36
Strongly agree	19
Somewhat agree	40
Somewhat disagree	21
Strongly disagree	16
Don't know	5

116

- (Split sample) <u>Used nuclear fuel rods</u> can be stored safely and securely at nuclear energy plants.
- (Split sample) The federal government should store <u>used nuclear fuel rods</u> at a secure storage facility away from the nuclear energy plant sites until a permanent disposal facility is ready.

Percent Agree

	rerecitivity				
	Store Used				
	Nuclear Fuel At	Used Nuclear			
	Storage Facility	Fuel Can Be Stored			
	Away From Nuclear	Safely At			
	Energy Sites	Plant Site			
All adults	<u>81</u>	<u>61</u>			
Men	85	68			
Women	78	54			
Age:					
18-34	83	65			
35-49	83	60			
50+	79	57			
College graduates	78	61			
Men	76	64			
Women	80	58			
Not college graduates	82	61			
Men	89	70			
Women	77	53			
Northeast	79	63			
Midwest	84	65			
South	79	59			
West	83	59			
Nuclear power plant in state	81	60			
Electric company operates nuclear plant	83	64			
Visited NPP/info center	70	57			
Opinion leader	84	65			
Environmentalist	81	60			
Registered voter	81	60			
Democrat	82	58			
Republican	76	65			
Independent	83	62			
Influentials	76	56			

- (Split sample) <u>Used nuclear fuel rods</u> can be stored safely and securely at nuclear energy plants?
- (Split sample) The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has determined that <u>used</u> <u>nuclear fuel rods</u> can be stored safely at nuclear energy plants for 100 years. Hearing that, would you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree that <u>used nuclear fuel rods</u> can be stored safely and securely at nuclear energy plants?

Percent Agree

	Used Nuclear Fuel Rods Can Be Stored At Plant Site (NRC)	Used Nuclear Fuel Rods Can Be Stored Safely At Plant Site
All adults	<u>59</u>	<u>57</u>
Men	61	60
Women	57	53
Age:		
18-34	66	61
35-49	60	57
50+	54	54
College graduates	69	58
Men	69	63
Women	68	54
Not college graduates	55	56
Men	58	60
Women	53	52
Northeast	57	57
Midwest	64	62
South	61	58
West	53	49
Nuclear power plant in state	64	61
Electric company operates nuclear plant	69	64
Visited NPP/info center	72	61
Opinion leader	71	64
Environmentalist	61	58
Registered voter	59	56
Democrat	54	50
Republican	69	69
Independent	58	55
Influentials	69	62

• (SPLIT SAMPLE) "If a panel of independent experts recommended recycling used nuclear fuel rods to make more electricity and reduce the amount of waste that has to be disposed of, would you <u>strongly favor</u>, <u>somewhat favor</u>, <u>somewhat oppose</u>, or <u>strongly oppose</u> these plans?"

Favor	Percentages 85
Oppose	12
Strongly favor	48
Somewhat favor	37
Somewhat oppose	6
Strongly oppose	6
Don't know	3

• (SPLIT SAMPLE) "Would you <u>strongly favor</u>, <u>somewhat favor</u>, <u>somewhat oppose</u>, or <u>strongly oppose</u> recycling used nuclear fuel rods to make more electricity and reduce the amount of waste that has to be disposed of?"

Favor Oppose	Percentages 79 16
Strongly favor	47
Somewhat favor	32
Somewhat oppose	9
Strongly oppose	7
Don't know	5

 B_{Ri}

119

- (SPLIT SAMPLE) "Would you <u>strongly favor</u>, <u>somewhat favor</u>, <u>somewhat oppose</u>, or <u>strongly oppose</u> recycling used nuclear fuel rods to make more electricity and reduce the amount of waste that has to be disposed of?"
- (SPLIT SAMPLE) "If a panel of independent experts recommended recycling used nuclear fuel rods to make more electricity and reduce the amount of waste that has to be disposed of, would you <u>strongly favor</u>, <u>somewhat favor</u>, <u>somewhat oppose</u>, or <u>strongly oppose</u> these plans?"

Percent Favor

	Experts	
	Recommended	
	Recycling Used	Recycling Used
	Nuclear Fuel Rods	Nuclear Fuel Rods
	For Electricity	For Electricity
All adults	<u>85</u>	<u>79</u>
Men	91	85
Women	80	74
Age:		
18-34	93	94
35-49	84	81
50+	80	71
College graduates	86	84
Men	89	88
Women	81	79
Not college graduates	85	78
Men	92	84
Women	79	71
Northeast	85	70
Midwest	87	73
South	86	88
West	83	82
Nuclear power plant in state	88	79
Electric company operates nuclear plant	86	86
Visited NPP/info center	94	85
Opinion leader	85	87
Environmentalist	87	84
Registered voter	86	81
Democrat	81	72
Republican	90	85
Independent	88	83
Influentials	88	93

Perceived Support From President Obama, Congress and the American Public

"Please tell me if you think the following generally <u>support</u> building more nuclear power plants or generally <u>oppose</u> building more nuclear power plants."

	Support	Oppose	Don't Know
President Obama	Support 50	29	21
Republicans in Congress	46	32	22
The American Public	42	44	14
Democrats in Congress	37	41	22

121

Percent Perceive President Obama, Congress and the American Public <u>Support</u> Building More Nuclear Power Plants: Subgroups

"Please tell me if you think the following generally <u>support</u> building more nuclear power plants or generally <u>oppose</u> building more nuclear power plants."

	President Obama	Republicans In Congress	The American Public	Democrats In Congress
All adults	<u>50</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>37</u>
Men	52	55	51	34
Women	49	38	34	40
Age:				
18-34	57	48	35	40
35-49	53	48	47	41
50+	44	43	45	34
College graduates	55	60	46	36
Men	55	68	56	35
Women	55	51	35	37
Not college graduates	49	41	40	38
Men	51	49	48	34
Women	47	34	34	42
Northeast	47	44	41	40
Midwest	52	43	48	36
South	49	48	43	41
West	54	48	37	31
Nuclear power plant in state	52	46	48	36
Electric company operates NP	P 53	48	55	39
Visited NPP/info center	47	50	53	44
Opinion leader	57	55	51	48
Environmentalist	57	46	42	41
Registered voter	50	46	44	37
Democrat	61	39	38	48
Republican	43	58	42	30
Independent	50	49	47	35
Influentials	52	60	51	37

Continued

Percentages

	Yes/ True	No/Not True	Not Sure
There is a nuclear power plant/an electricity-			
generating nuclear power plant* in this state.			
May 1993	64	20	17
June 1993	67	15	18
October 1994*	59	20	21
April 1995*	65	17	18
November 1995*	59	17	24
December 1995*	61	21	18
June 1996*	65	19	16
April 2000	63	21	16
November 2000	64	17	20
March 2001	61	23	16
July 2001	64	19	17
October 2001	65	19	16
February 2002	66	21	13
June 2002	62	17	21
June 2002	67	20	12
October 2002	70	17	13
May 2003	61	21	18
October 2003	64	16	21
April 2004	65	15	20
October 2004	65	16	19
May 2005	64	20	16
March 2006	63	26	11
September 2006	63	23	14
April 2007	66	29	6
October 2007	58	30	12
April 2008	62	26	13
September 2008	69	23	8
March 2009	61	22	17
October 2009	68	25	7
March 2010	63	22	16
	Con	tinues on r	ext nage

[&]quot;To the best of your knowledge, is each of the following true or not true?"
"Please say yes or no to the following, based on the best of your knowledge."

[&]quot;Please say yes or no to the following, based on the best of your knowledge."

	F	Percentage.	s
	Yes/	No/Not	Not
	True	True	Sure
To the best of your knowledge (is the following true or			
not true*) does your local electric company operate(s)			
a nuclear power plant?			
March 1992*	29	53	18
June 1992*	25	55	21
June 1993	29	47	25
April 2000	36	29	35
November 2000	26	24	50
March 2001	32	43	25
July 2001	31	43	26
October 2001	28	46	26
February 2002	30	47	23
June 2002	28	39	33
June 2002	28	49	22
October 2002	32	44	24
May 2003	28	43	29
October 2003	29	34	37
April 2004	32	38	30
October 2004	26	43	31
May 2005	28	50	22
March 2006	29	50	21
September 2006	25	54	21
April 2007	32	60	8
October 2007	33	48	19
April 2008	29	56	16
September 2008	31	54	15
March 2009	25	53	21
October 2009	32	54	14
March 2010	29	51	20

[&]quot;To the best of your knowledge, is each of the following true or not true?"

Percentages

	Yes/ True	No/Not True	Not Sure
You have visited a nuclear power plant or an information			
center (energy education center*) at the plant			
November 2000	18	80	2
March 2001	14	85	1
July 2001	15	81	3
October 2001	13	85	2
February 2002	17	81	2
June 2002	14	84	2
June 2002	12	87	0
October 2002	18	79	2
May 2003	16	81	3
October 2003	18	80	2
April 2004	19	78	3
October 2004	16	82	2
May 2005	19	79	2
March 2006	15	84	1
September 2006	14	84	1
April 2007	13	87	0
October 2007	19	78	3
April 2008	16	83	1
September 2008	18	82	1
March 2009	16	83	1
October 2009*	14	84	1
March 2010	16	83	1

[&]quot;To the best of your knowledge, is each of the following true or not true?"

[&]quot;Please say yes or no to the following, based on the best of your knowledge."

[&]quot;Please say yes or no to the following, based on the best of your knowledge."

	Percentages		
	Yes/	No/Not	Not
	True	True	Sure
You consider yourself an environmentalist			
July 2001	56	41	3
October 2001	51	47	2
February 2002	52	47	2
June 2002	46	51	3
June 2002	54	44	2
October 2002	60	39	1
May 2003	45	53	3
October 2003	55	42	3
April 2004	57	39	4
October 2004	56	40	4
May 2005	56	42	2
March 2006	54	45	1
September 2006	58	40	2
April 2007	51	49	0
October 2007	48	50	2
April 2008	55	44	1
September 2008	51	49	0
March 2009	54	46	1
October 2009	40	60	1
March 2010	50	48	2

[&]quot;To the best of your knowledge, is each of the following true or not true?"

"To the best of your knowledge, is each of the following true or not true?"

[&]quot;Please say yes or no to the following, based on the best of your knowledge."

	F	Percentage.	S
	Yes/	No/Not	Not
	True	True	Sure
You are considered an opinion leader in your community			
July 2001	23	74	3
October 2001	23	74	3
February 2002	24	73	3
June 2002	17	80	3
June 2002	27	70	2
October 2002	30	68	2
May 2003	23	73	4
October 2003	27	70	3
April 2004	31	63	5
October 2004	29	67	4
May 2005	31	65	4
March 2006	29	68	3
September 2006	32	65	3
April 2007	27	72	0
October 2007	31	66	3
April 2008	26	73	1
September 2008	26	72	2
March 2009	28	70	2
October 2009	21	78	1
March 2010	23	76	1

[&]quot;Please say yes or no to the following, based on the best of your knowledge."

	F	Percentages		
	Yes/	No/Not	Not	
	True	True	Sure	
You are registered to vote				
October 2001	84	15	0	
February 2002	86	14	0	
June 2002	81	19	0	
June 2002	84	15	0	
October 2002	85	14	1	
May 2003	81	17	2	
October 2003	83	17	0	
April 2004	84	14	2	
October 2004	85	14	1	
May 2005	85	15	0	
March 2006	87	12	1	
September 2006	84	16	0	
April 2007	85	15	0	
October 2007	78	21	3	
April 2008	85	15	0	
September 2008	85	14	1	
March 2009	88	12	0	
October 2009	90	10	0	
March 2010	89	11	0	

"Generally speaking, do you usually consider yourself as...?"

	Percentages
Democrat	32
Independent	33
Republican	21
Something else	3
None of the above	4
Don't know/no answer	8

Percentages

	Independent	Democrat	Republican
All adults	<u>33</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>21</u>
Men	37	30	18
Women	29	33	24
Age:			
18-34	30	31	23
35-49	36	28	20
50+	34	35	20
College graduates	35	28	25
Men	36	25	26
Women	33	31	24
Not college graduates	32	33	20
Men	38	32	15
Women	28	34	24
Northeast	37	33	18
Midwest	33	33	21
South	33	32	22
West	30	29	23
Nuclear power plant in state	31	30	23
Electric company operates nuclear plant	35	33	18
Visited NPP/info center	43	23	25
Opinion leader	33	30	22
Environmentalist	33	36	17
Registered voter	33	33	22
Influentials	35	31	20

129

QUESTIONNAIRE

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U.S. Public Opinion on Nuclear Energy March 2010

Source: Bisconti Research, Inc. with GfK Roper. Telephone interviews with 1,000 nationally representative U.S. adults March 18-21, 2010, margin of error is plus or minus three percentage points.

Next, I'm going to ask you some questions about energy and electricity.

1. How important do you think nuclear energy will be in meeting this nation's electricity needs in the years ahead? Do you think nuclear energy will be very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all?

Important Not important	87 10
Very important	47
Somewhat important	40
Not too important	5
Not important at all	4
Don't know	3

2. Please tell me if you personally strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements. How about...

	AGREE	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know
When their original operating license expires, we should renew the license of nuclear power plants that continue to meet federal safety standards	87	48	39	6	5	3
Electric utilities should prepare now so that new nuclear power plants could be built if needed in the next decade	84	43	41	7	5	3
We should definitely build more nuclear power plants in the future	70	34	36	15	13	3

3. Overall, do you <u>strongly favor</u>, <u>somewhat favor</u>, <u>somewhat oppose</u>, or <u>strongly oppose</u> the use of nuclear energy as one of the ways to provide electricity in the United States?

Favor Oppose	74 23
Strongly favor	33
Somewhat favor	41
Somewhat oppose	13
Strongly oppose	10
Don't know	3

4. Would new nuclear power plants be more acceptable to you if you knew the plants would be added at sites where current nuclear power plants are already operating?

Yes	74
No	19
Don't know	7

5. If a new power plant were needed to supply electricity, would it be <u>acceptable</u> to you or <u>not acceptable</u> to you to add a new reactor at the site of the nearest nuclear power plant that is already operating?

Acceptable	77
Not Acceptable	19
Don't know	4

6. Which of the following items seems most important to you...

(READ LIST. RANDOMIZE. CHECK ONLY ONE RESPONSE.)

And which one of the remaining items seems second most important to you?

(READ LIST. RANDOMIZE. CHECK ONLY ONE RESPONSE.)

	First in Importance	First or Second in Importance
Job creation	41	64
Economic growth	23	48
Energy independence	14	39
Global warming	15	25
Air pollution	7	22
Don't know	1	2

7. Which concerns you more...

SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION A:

Air pollution 60
Global climate change 35
Don't know 5

SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION B:
Air pollution 63
Global warming 33
Don't know 4

8. Do you associate nuclear energy <u>a lot</u>, <u>a little</u>, or <u>not at all</u> with...

RANDOMIZE LIST.			Not	Don't
SELECT 4 AT RANDOM EACH TIME:	A lot	A little	At All	Know
Reliable electricity	55	32	8	4
Efficiency	52	29	14	5
Affordable electricity	48	32	15	5
Clean air	48	34	15	4
Energy independence	46	41	13	1
Economic growth	37	42	19	2
Job creation	37	40	21	3
Climate change solution	28	40	28	5

9. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements.

PROGRAMMER: ROTATE LIST	AGREE	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know
We should take advantage of all low-carbon energy sources, including nuclear, hydro, and renewable energy, to produce the electricity we need while limiting greenhouse gas emissions	84	52	32	8	5	3
Carbon-free nuclear energy should be expanded as one way to reduce greenhouse gases and prevent global climate change	80	38	42	8	8	4
The federal government should provide guaranteed loans to companies to jump-start investment in solar, wind, advanced-design nuclear power plants or other energy technology that reduces greenhouse gases	72	36	36	12	14	2

10. Thinking about the nuclear power plants that are operating now, how <u>safe</u> do you regard these plants? Please think of a scale from "1" to "7," where "1" means <u>very unsafe</u> and "7" means <u>very safe</u>. The safer you think they are, the higher the number you would give.

Very Unsafe						Very Safe	Don't Know
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
4	1	5	14	30	24	19	2

11. And do you <u>strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree</u>, or <u>strongly disagree</u> that today's nuclear power plants are safe and secure?

Agree Disagree	82 15
Strongly agree	31
Somewhat agree	51
Somewhat disagree	10
Strongly disagree	5
Don't know	3

12. I'll read some topics about nuclear energy. Please tell me if you have heard or read any information on the topic in the past year—that is, during the past year but before this interview. Just say yes or no. How about...

PROGRAMMER: RANDOMIZE	Yes	No	Don't Know
Using nuclear energy to reduce America's dependence on foreign oil	65	35	0
The need to build more nuclear power plants in the U.S.	59	40	1
Clean air benefits of nuclear energy	54	46	1
Safety of nuclear power plants	51	49	0
Using nuclear energy to grow the economy and create jobs	50	50	1
Using nuclear energy as a way to fight global warming and climate change	47	51	2
The federal government awarded a loan guarantee for building new nuclear power plants	27	72	1
Recent releases of a very weak radioactive material called tritium from some nuclear power plants.	16	84	1

PROGRAMMER: DO NOT ROTATE.

SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION A:	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know
a. <u>Used nuclear fuel rods</u> can be stored safely and securely at nuclear energy plants.	17	44	19	11	9
b. The federal government should store <u>used nuclear</u> <u>fuel rods</u> at a secure storage facility away from the nuclear energy plant sites until a permanent disposal facility is ready	51	30	9	5	4
SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION B:					
a. <u>Used nuclear fuel rods</u> can be stored safely and securely at nuclear energy plants?	16	40	19	17	7
b. The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has determined that <u>used nuclear fuel rods</u> can be stored safely at nuclear energy plants for 100 years. Hearing that, would you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree that <u>used nuclear fuel rods</u> can be stored safely and securely at nuclear energy plants?	19	40	21	16	5

14. SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION A: If a panel of independent experts recommended recycling used nuclear fuel rods to make more electricity and reduce the amount of waste that has to be disposed of, would you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose these plans?

Favor Oppose	85 12
Strongly favor	48
Somewhat favor	37
Somewhat oppose	6
Strongly oppose	6
Don't know	3

SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION B: Would you <u>strongly favor</u>, <u>somewhat favor</u>, <u>somewhat oppose</u>, or <u>strongly oppose</u> recycling used nuclear fuel rods to make more electricity and reduce the amount of waste that has to be disposed of?

Favor Oppose	79 16
Strongly favor	47
Somewhat favor	32
Somewhat oppose	9
Strongly oppose	7
Don't know	5

15. Please tell me if you think the following generally <u>support</u> building more nuclear power plants or generally <u>oppose</u> building more nuclear power plants.

PROGRAMMER: ROTATE.

	Support	Oppose	Don't Know
President Obama	50	29	21
Republicans in Congress	46	32	22
The American public	42	44	14
Democrats in Congress	37	41	22

16. Please say yes or no to the following, based on the best of your knowledge.

PROGRAMMER: ROTATE LIST.

	Yes	No	Don't Know
You are registered to vote	89	11	0
There is a nuclear power plant in this state	63	22	16
You consider yourself an environmentalist	50	48	2
Your local electric company operates a nuclear power plant	29	51	20
You are considered an opinion leader in your community	23	76	1
You have visited a nuclear power plant or energy education center at the plant.	16	83	1

17. Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as ...

PROGRAMMER: ROTATE LIST.

An Independent	33
A Democrat	32
A Republican	21
Or something else (Specify)	3
None of the above	4
Don't know/no answer	8